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ABSTRACT

This listing provides information about data resources available at the Data Resources and Research Center, an archive and information clearinghouse for social science research about women's lives and social change. Descriptions of data resources are divided into three categories: (1) acquired and fully documented; (2) acquired but not fully documented; and (3) in the process of acquisition. For each data set, or study, the following elements are identified: the original focus of the study, the original investigators, the samples used, and the measures used. A shorthand coding of both the measures used in the study and the context of the measures given is provided, as is an index of all data-sets listed by the original investigator's last name in the appropriate categories. (KM)

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The Henry A. Murray Research Center of Radcliffe College

A Center for the Study of Lives

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A Guide to the Data Resources

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A GUIDE TO THE DATA RESOURCES

of the

HENRY A. MURRAY RESEARCH CENTER OF RADCLIFFE COLLEGE: A CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF LIVES

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PREFACE

Introduction

The Henry A. Murray Research Center of Radcliffe College is a multidisciplinary research center focusing on the study of lives over time. It is a national repository for social and behavioral science data on human development and social change, especially data that illuminate women's lives and issues of concern to women. The Murray Research Center serves also as a source of information on methods for the study of lives and a sponsor of social science research. Through seminars and conferences, the Murray Center provides a forum for discussion among scholars who share an interest in studying human lives in the context of social change.

The Center's data holdings include studies with both female and male subjects from a wide range of ages and several racial, ethnic, and socio-economic class groups. These data were collected using a variety of methods, including longitudinal, cross-sectional, survey, case study, and experimental designs. The studies originate in many academic disciplines: psychology, psychiatry, sociology, education, political science, anthropology, and economics. Included among these data sets are such classics as Henry Murray's "Multiform Assessments of Personality Development," Robert White's "Lives in Progress" Jack Block's "Lives Through Time," and Sears, Maccoby, and Levin's "Patterns of Childrearing." In line with the mission of Radcliffe College to encourage the production of scholarly work about women, topics of special concern to women are centrally represented in the Center's collecting priorities. These topics include various aspects of work and careers, education, mental health, political participation, family life, widowhood, and aging.

The primary criteria for evaluating data sets for inclusion in the archive are the quality of the study's instrumentation, sample selection, and design; the usefulness of the data for secondary analysis, replication, or longitudinal follow-up; and the relevance of the data for the study of women and social change and for the in-depth study of lives over time. Issues of confidentiality and access are delineated for each data set as the study is acquired and processed. The Center provides questionnaire responses, in-depth interview transcripts, responses to projective tests, and computer accessible data. In order to facilitate use of the data sets, the Murray Center also provides copies of research instruments, descriptions of conditions under which the data were collected, detailed information on coding procedures, and publications based on these studies.

Data resources may be used by researchers and educators in a variety of ways. Data sets may be reanalyzed in order to explore questions other than those addressed by the original investigators. Reanalysis may involve recoding of the raw data. Data from studies that employ comparable designs and instruments may be combined to questions other than those addressed by the original investigators. Reanalysis may involve recoding of the raw data. Data from studies that employ comparable designs and instruments may be combined to provide a larger, more varied sample than would be possible otherwise. In addition to reanalysis, these studies can be used as base-line data for replication studies in order to assess the effects of social change. In many cases, samples can be recontacted for further longitudinal follow-up. The availability of samples that can be followed up encourages the collection of longitudinal data that would otherwise be too costly or difficult to obtain. Furthermore, the data collected early in this century can be used to address questions of great importance to social historians. Reviews of existing data can facilitate exploratory research by allowing a researcher to refine research questions, to assess the best means for addressing those questions, and to develop new research instruments or coding schemes. In addition to using computer-accessible data in the ways mentioned above, faculty and students use these data to provide real life social science examples of how data are collected and analyzed.

The resources of the Murray Center are open to undergraduate and graduate students, faculty, and other researchers from Harvard and Radcliffe and elsewhere. Staff members conduct several introductory workshops each semester and are available weekdays between 9AM and 5PM to provide individual consultation on using the Center's resources. For the most part, the data resources are used at the Center, although in many cases copies of computer tapes can be made available for use elsewhere. Under special circumstances, with the permission of the contributor, copies of raw data can be used outside the Center. Users are not charged for access to the data. They are charged only for special services they require (e.g. duplicating) and for the cost of computer time.

How To Use The Guide

The Guide to the Data Resources, which is updated regularly, provides an overview of our data holdings. Guides are available at the cost of $12. For each data set, we have prepared an abstract which describes the focus of the study, the samples represented, and the measures used. In addition to data sets that are fully acquired and processed, data that the Center is still in the process of acquiring are also described in the Guide. The status of each data set is indicated by a letter following the title:

a -- Data that are fully acquired, documented, and ready for use.

b -- Data that are acquired, but not fully documented and stored, and therefore are less easily used.

c -- Data that are not yet available but that we anticipate acquiring soon.

An outline of the variables for which the studies have been coded begins on page v. The index, which is located at the end of the Guide, lists the studies that include the specified designs, samples, and content areas. This index should allow researchers to identify readily those data sets that may be of interest to them.

For each study summarized in the Guide, a "documentation" is available. These are longer descriptions than the abstracts that appear in the Guide and outline further the methods of data collection, the dimensions of the sample, and the variables assessed. Copies of documentations are available for one dollar each.

In addition to the data sets housed at the Murray Center, the Guide includes abstracts for some data sets available through the Inter-university Consortium for Social and Political Research (ICPSR) that complement Murray Center holdings and research concerns. Affiliates of Harvard and Radcliffe have access to the extensive collection of machine-readable social science data made available by ICPSR, because Harvard University is a member of the consortium. Murray Center users are invited to review ICPSR's current Guide to Resources and Services, which is available in the Center's user room, and to consult Murray Center staff on procedures for gaining access to these data through the Harvard University Government Data Center.

Other Resources

Measures File

In order to aid researchers collecting their own data, we have developed a file of standardized tests and measures, some of which are difficult to obtain elsewhere. This file contains copies of a broad range of tests and measures, primarily from the field of psychology. Accompanying each measure is information about its development, validity, reliability, and scoring. Staff members are available to help interested researchers find the measures needed.

Feminist Critique File

This file contains a collection of feminist critiques of social science methods and theory. Copies of the articles in the file can be used at the Center or photocopied. A bibliography of these articles is available for one dollar.

OUTLINE OF VARIABLES

I. METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

A. Design Approach

1.	Laboratory experiment (removed from routine of daily living, variables manipulated and controlled)	lab exper
2.	Field experiment (still an experiment but in a natural, realistic setting)	fld exper
3.	Field study (examines already existing relationships in a realistic setting, nothing is manipulated)	fld study
4.	Survey (sample chosen from large or small population to represent the population)	survey
5.	Case study or intensive (qualitative, in-depth, case analysis)	case
6.	Institutional records (includes voting records, election returns, hospital records, financial reports, alumnae records, etc.)	instit rec
7.	Longitudinal	longit
8.	Cross-sectional (cross-age and/or cross-cohort comparison)	x-sect
9.	Replication	replic

B. Measures Used

1.	Open-ended questionnaires	open quest
2.	Closed-ended questionnaires	closed quest
3.	Open-ended interview	open int
4.	Closed ended interview	closed int
5.	Projective tests	proj test
6.	Other personality tests	pers test
7.	Attitude measures	attitude
8.	Cognitive tasks	cog task
9.	Achievement/aptitude tests	ach-apt test
10.	Behavioral observations	beh obs
11.	Voting records	vot rec
12.	Election returns	elec ret

C. Time of Data Collection

1.	18th century	18th
2.	19th century	19th

3.	1900-1939	00-39
4.	1940s	40s
5.	1950s	50s
6.	1906s	60s
7.	1970s	70s
8.	1980s	80s

II. SAMPLE

A. Institution/Individual

1.	Institutions	instit
2.	Individuals	indiv

B. Size

1.	Under 50	-50
2.	50-100	50-100
3.	101-300	101-300
4.	301-500	301-500
5.	501-1000	501-1000
6.	over 1000	1000+

C. Gender

1.	Female	fem
2.	Male	male

D. Age (at time of data collection)

1.	0-5 years	0- 5
2.	6-12 years	6-12
3.	13-17 years	13-17
4.	18-22 years	18-22
5.	23-29 years	23-29
6.	30-39 years	30-39
7.	40-49 years	40-49
8.	50-59 years	50-59
9.	Older than 60 years	60+
10.	Adult, mixed age	mix

E. Socio-economic Level

1.	Upper class (listing in Social Registers, attendance at elite secondary private schools, membership in elite, private country clubs)	up
2.	Upper-middle class (includes professional, technical, managerial occupations)	up mid
3.	Middle class (includes sales and clerical occupations)	mid

4.	Working class (includes crafts and service occupations and operatives)	work
5.	Poverty class (includes those below the poverty line, AFDC recipients, etc.)	pov
6.	Unemployed (includes those who are temporaily absent from the labor force)	unemp
7.	Not in labor force (includes those who are retired, homemakers, students, etc.)	non lab force
8.	Heterogeneous (sample randomly mixed)	hetero
9.	Unknown	unk1
10.	Unknown 2	unk2

F. Race/Ethnicity

1.	Black	bl
2.	White	wh
3.	Hispanic origin	hisp
4.	Asian origin	asian
5.	American Indian or Alaskan native	am ind
6.	Pacific Islander	pac
7.	Other	other
8.	Heterogeneous (sample randomly mixed)	hetero
9.	Mixed sub-sample (small, multi-racial sub-sample)	mix samp
10.	Unknown 1 (no informaiton available about race)	unk1
11.	Unknown 2 (information available from data but not compilied by original researcher)	unk2

G. Geographic Location

1.	Mixed U.S.	mix
2.	Northeast (ME, VT, NH, MA, NY, CT, NJ, PA)	ne

3. North central (OH, IN, IL, MO, KS, IA, WI, MN, MI, ND, SD, NE)	ncen
4. South (MD, DE, DC, WV, VA, NC, SC, KY, TN, GA, Fl, AL, MS, AR, OK, LA, TX, PR, VI)	south
5. West (MT, WY, ID, CO, UT, AZ, NM, NV, WA, OR, CA, AK, HI, Guam)	west
6. Non-United States	non US
7. Unknown	unk

H. Other Demographic Variables

1. Yes (includes income, marital status, religion, parents' education, parents' occupations, etc.)	yes
2. No	no

III. CONTENT (where these topics are substantive research questions)

A. Work and Career Variables

1. Working conditions	work cond
2. Work plans, goals and aspirations	work plans
3. Work history	work hist
4. Attitudes towards work	work att
5. Job satisfaction	job sat
6. Retirement	retire
7. Role conflict	role conf
8. Occupation	occup

B. Family Variables

1. Family structure (subject's present situation)	fam struc
2. Family plans	fam plans
3. Childcare (subject's children-- past, present, or future)	childcare
4. Division of labor	div labor
5. Widowhood	widow

6. Divorce	divorce
7. Family background (family of origin)	fam back
8. Marital and family satisfaction	fam sat
9. Attitude towards marriage and family	fam att
10. Parenting	parent
C. Education Variables	
1. Educational history (factual information, e.g. major, degrees obtained)	ed hist
2. Educational plans, goals and aspirations	ed plans
3. Educational environment and experiences (includes attitudes, descriptive information)	ed envir
D. Other Social Variables	
1. Social networks	soc net
2. Time use	time
3. Support systems (includes help-seeking behavior)	sup sys
4. Group membership	member
5. Social and institutional policy	soc policy
E. Political Variables	
1. Political attitudes	polit att
2. Political socialization	polit soc
3. Activism	activism
4. Public policies	pub policy
5. Voting patterns	vote pat
F. Values	
1. Life philosophy and values	philosophy
2. Morality	morality
3. Religion	religion

G. Psychological Variables

1.	Self-esteem/self concept	self est
2.	Personality	pers
3.	Motivation	motiv
4.	Cognitive and intellectual development	cog dev
5.	Life satisfaction	life sat
6.	Creativity	creativ
7.	Social interaction	social inter
8.	Social cognition	social cog

H. Gender Role Variables

1.	Sex role orientation	sex role orient
2.	Sex role socialization	sex role social
3.	Attitudes about women/men	men-women att

I. Mental Health Variables

1.	Depression	depress
2.	Anxiety	anxiety
3.	Stress	stress
4.	Coping	coping
5.	Mental health care	care
6.	Other	other

J. Physical Health Variables

1.	General health	general
2.	Abortion	abor
3.	Pregnancy	preg
4.	Menstruation and/or menopause	menstru
5.	Health care	care
6.	Aging	aging
7.	Sexuality	sex

K. Life History	
1. Yes (includes early memories, autobiographical information)	yes
2. No	no
IV. POSSIBILITY OF FOLLOW-UP	
A. Yes	yes
B. No	no

KEY	ORIGINAL INVESTIGATOR(S)	TITLE OF DATASET
A010	Angrist, S. & Almquist, E.	Role Outlook Survey, 1964-1975
A139	Atchley, R.	Impact of Retirement on Aging and Adaptation, 1975-1977
A660	Avery, D. M.	Critical Events in the Lives of College-Educated Minority and White Women, 1979, 1981
A653	Bachman, J. G., Johnson, L. D., & O'Malley, P. M.	Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of Youth, 1975-1980
✓ A536	Bailey, S. & Burrell, B.	Alumnae Study: Graduate and Professional Schools at Harvard University, 1979
A583	Barnes, B.	Informal Networks for Women in Management, 1980
A586	Barnes, B. & Endicott, J.	Premenstrual Mood and Behavior Changes, 1980
✓ A069	Barnett, R. C.	Vocational Planning of College Women: A Psychosocial Study, 1963
A620	Barnett, R. C. & Baruch, G. K.	Correlates of Father Participation in Family Work, 1981
A423	Baruch, G. K.	Maternal Influences Upon Women's Attitudes Toward Career Achievement, 1969
A621	Baruch, G. K. & Barnett, R. C.	Women in the Middle Years, 1980
A592	Belle, D.	Stress and Families Project, 1981
A563	Bender, H. E.	American Management Association's Survey of Women Business Owners, 1978-1979
✓ A015	Berger, A.	High School to College Transition Study, 1970-1971
A568	Bibring, G.	Psychological Aspects of Pregnancy, 1957-1962

KEY	ORIGINAL INVESTIGATOR(S)	TITLE OF DATASET
A001	Birnbaum, J.	Life Patterns, Personality, and Self-Esteem in Gifted Family-Oriented and Career-Committed Women, 1970
A593	Bohen, H.	Balancing Jobs and Family Life, 1979
A600	Brett, J.	Effect of Job Transfer on American Women, 1977-1979
A508	Burrell, B.	Attitudes of Participants at the Iowa Women's Political Caucus, 1973
A248	Campbell, A., Converse, P., & Rodgers, W.	Quality of American Life, 1971
A631	Catalyst.	Corporations and Two-Career Families, 1980
A743	Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development at Duke University.	Second Duke Longitudinal Study, 1968-1977
A540	Center for Women and Work.	National Survey of Working Women, 1979
A640	Chester, N.	Coping with Early Parenthood, 1977-1984
A639	Child Trends, Inc.	National Survey of Children, 1976-1981
A688	Community Council, Inc.	Study of Volunteerism in Maricopa County, 1983
A539	Crandall, V. C.	Young Adulthood Study, 1939-1967
A623	Crosby, F.	Relative Deprivation and Working Women, 1979
A511	Davidoff, I. & Platt, M.	Two Generations of College-Educated Women: The Postparental Phase of the Life Cycle, 1957, 1979
A677	Davis, J.	Career Plans and Experiences of June 1961 College Graduates, 1961-1964, 1968
A011	Douglas, W.	Ministers' Wives, 1961, 1963

KEY	ORIGINAL INVESTIGATOR(S)	TITLE OF DATASET
A601	Dublin, T.	Women at Work, 1826-1860, 1826-1860, 1979
A514	Duncan, G. & Morgan, J.	Panel Study of Income Dynamics, 1968-1979
A662	Education Commission of the States.	National Assessment of Educational Progress, 1973-
A710	Elias, M.	Two Subcultures of Maternal Care in the United States, 1981-1983
A168	Epstein, C. F.	Women in Law, 1966, 1972, 1976
A012	Epstein, C. F.	Black Professional Women, 1969
A579	Erickson, V. L.	Longitudinal Ego and Moral Study of Women's Lives, 1973-1977
A725	Federal Election Commission.	U. S. Senate and House of Representatives Campaigns, 1980, 1982
A701	Finn, A. N.	Japanese Competitive Success: A Study in Motivation of Japanese Women, 1984
A543	Finney, R.	Business and Family Life of Self-Employed Women, 1979
A532	Fleming, J.	Correlates of Fear of Success in Black High School Females, 1974
A565	Flexman, N.	Success and Failure Incidents From Self-Employed Women, 1979
A615	Foltz, D.	Postponement of the First Birth: Patterns of Childbearing in an Educated Group of Women, 1980
A697	Fox, G. L.	Detroit Mother-Daughter Communication Patterns Study, 1978
A548	Fox, M.	Unmarried Adult Mothers: A Study of the Parenthood Transition From Late Pregnancy to Two Months Postpartum, and 15-18 Month Follow-Up, 1978-1980

KEY	ORIGINAL INVESTIGATOR(S)	TITLE OF DATASET
A553	Franklin, D.	Correlates of Participation and Nonparticipation in the Women's Liberation Movement, 1974
A726	Furstenberg, F. F.	Remarriage After Divorce, 1979
A070	Ginzberg, E., & Yohalem, A.	Life Styles of Educated Adult Women, 1961-1974
A071	Goodman, N.	Career Patterns of the Harvard-Radcliffe Program in Business Administration Alumnae, 1974
A656	Gramick, J.	Study of the Coming Out Process and Coping Strategies of Lesbian Women, 1979
A002	Gurin, G.	Michigan Student Study: A Study of Students in a Multiversity, 1962-1967
A077	Gurin, G., Veroff, J., & Feld, S.	Americans View Their Mental Health, 1957
A072	Harlan, A.	Patterns of Managerial Effectiveness and Career Development for Male and Female MBA's, 1976
A676	Harris, L. & Associates.	American Women's Opinion Poll of 1972, 1972
A566	Harvard-Radcliffe Child Care Council.	Survey of Child Care Needs of Lower-Paid Personnel, 1979
A559	Healey, D. E.	Attitudes, Status, and Psychological Functioning of Women in Egalitarian and Traditional Marriages, 1978
A016	Heins, M.	Practice and Life Patterns of Women and Men Physicians, 1975
A076	Hoffman, L.	Fear of Success in Undergraduates: A Replication of Horner's Study, 1971
A014	Hoffman, L. W.	Michigan Follow-Up of Horner's 1965 Study -- Sex Differences in College Students in Achievement Motivation and Performance, 1974

KEY	ORIGINAL INVESTIGATOR(S)	TITLE OF DATASET
A075	Horner, M. S.	Sex Differences in College Students in Achievement Motivation and Performance in Competitive and Noncompetitive Situations, 1965
A080	Horner, M. S.	Success Avoidant Motivation and Behavior: Its Developmental Correlates and Situational Determinants, 1972
A527	Horner, M. S.	Cognitive and Emotional Development in Early Adolescents, 1977
A611	Horst, L.	Informal Barriers to Women Entering Engineering, 1980
A632	Howe, F., Howard, S., & Strauss, M.J.B.	Everywoman's Guide to Colleges and Universities, 1980
A668	Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research	Candidate Name and Constituency Totals, 1788-1981
A671	Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research	United States Historical Election Returns, 1788-1981
A669	Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research	Roster of U.S. Congressional Office Holders and Biographical Characteristics of Members of the U.S. Congress, 1789-1980
A670	Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research	United States Roll Call Voting Records, 1789-1983
A672	Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research	Historical and Social Data: The United States, 1790-1970
A673	Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research	Referenda and Primary Election Materials, 1850-1981
A675	Jennings, K. & Niemi, R.	Youth-Parent Socialization Panel Study, 1965-1973
A546	Johnson, M.	Women in Public Office, 1977
A609	Kahn, D. G.	Parental Models and Career vs. Family Values, 1975

KEY	ORIGINAL INVESTIGATOR(S)	TITLE OF DATASET
A741	Kahn, J. R.	Familial Communication and Adolescent Sexual Behavior, 1984
A431	Kelly, E. L.	Personality, Marital Compatibility, and Married Life: A Twenty-Year Longitudinal Study, 1935-1955, 1981
A502	Kilson, M.	After the Institute: Fellows' Accomplishments and Assessments, 1977
A573	Kohlberg, L.	Longitudinal Study of Moral Development, 1955-1977
A740	L'Hommedieu, T.	Divorce Experience of Middle- and Working-Class Women, 1984
A542	Lex, L.	Survey of Women State Legislators, 1977
A535	Lipman-Blumen, J.	Self-Concept and Educational Aspirations of Married Women College Graduates, 1968
A028	Lopata, H.	Widowhood in an American City, 1968
A537	Lopata, H.	Support Systems Involving Widows, 1974
A169	Lowenthal, M. F., Thurnher, M., & Chiriboga, D.	Longitudinal Study of Transitions in Four Stages of Life, 1970-1977
A702	Lowman, J.	Predicting Achievement: A Ten Year Follow-Up of Black and White Adolescents, 1963, 1973
A674	Market Opinion Research.	National Women's Study, 1975
✓ A003	Markus, H., & Campbell, J.	Factors Influencing Women to Return to School and the School Experience, 1972
A679	Mason, K., & Mason, W.	Detroit Area Study, 1974: A Study of Women's Labor Force Participation, 1974
A079	McClellan, H.	Women's Roles: Conflict, Compromise, or Fulfillment?, 1972

KEY	ORIGINAL INVESTIGATOR(S)	TITLE OF DATASET
A742	McClelland, D. C.	Children's Readers: A Cross-Cultural Selection, 1961
A574	McClelland, D. C.	Achieving Society: Characteristics of Entrepreneurs, 1961
A046	McClelland, D. C.	Follow-Up of Patterns of Child Rearing Subjects, 1978
A685	Mednick, M. T.	Factors Influencing Role Innovative Career Striving in Black and White College Women, 1981
A018	Mednick, M. T. & Puryear, G. R.	Achievement Motivation, Attitudes Toward Sex-Roles, Black Militancy, and Affective Attachment Among Black Female College Students, 1971
A638	Michelson, W.	Working Mothers and Stress, 1980
A085	Miller, W. E., & Miller, A. H.	American National Election Study Series, 1948-
A252	Miller, W., Douvan, E., Crotty, W. J., & Kirkpatrick, J.	The 1972 Convention Delegate Study: Women in Politics, 1972
A622	Mishler, E. G. & Waxler, N. E.	Interaction in Families: An Experimental Study of Family Processes and Schizophrenia, 1965
✓A567	Morse, C.	Radcliffe Class of 1962, Ten Years After College Graduation, 1972
A616	Murray Research Center and Schlesinger Library.	Coping and Adaptation in Older Black Women, 1980
✓A519	Murray, H. A.	Multiform Assessments of Personality Development Among Gifted College Men, 1950-1962
✓A512	Nadelson, C. & Notman, M.	Pilot Study of Male and Female Medical Students, 1978-1982
✓A630	Nadelson, C. & Notman, M.	Longitudinal Study of Medical School Students, 1980-
A629	Nadelson, C., & Notman, M.	Tufts University School of Medicine Alumni, 1980

KEY	ORIGINAL INVESTIGATOR(S)	TITLE OF DATASET
A650	National Center for Education Statistics.	National Longitudinal Study, 1972-1979
A654	National Center for Education Statistics.	High School and Beyond, 1980-1982
A086	National Opinion Research Center.	General Social Surveys, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978
A703	Neal, J. H.	Children's Understanding of Their Parents' Divorces, 1982
A613	Newberger, C.	Parental Conceptions of Children and Childrearing, 1975-1981
A538	Notman, M. & Nadelson, C.	Harvard Medical School House Officers, 1979
A029	Paige, K. E.	Study of Life Experiences in Married Couples, 1974
A510	Parnes, H.	National Longitudinal Surveys, 1966-
A533	Parsons, J.	Career Aspirations Among Smith Undergraduates: A Longitudinal Study, 1975-1978
A605	Payne, E., Notman, M., & Kravitz, A.	Abortion Study, 1971
A082	Quinn, R. P., Mangione, T., & Seashore, S.	Quality of Employment Survey, 1973
A083	Quinn, R. P., Seashore, S., & Mangione, T.	Survey of Working Conditions, 1970
A571	Radcliffe College Class of 1947.	Life Patterns Survey, 1980
A555	Ratliff, E. S.	Follow-up Study on the Development of Achievement-Related Motives, 1979
A624	Rice, V. G.	Course and Correlates of Personality Development in College Women, 1980
A058	Ridley, J. C.	Social and Psychological Factors Affecting Fertility, 1941
A521	Roberts, E., Population Education, Inc.	Family Life and Sexual Learning, 1977

KEY	ORIGINAL INVESTIGATOR(S)	TITLE OF DATASET
A030	Romer, N.	Fear of Success in School-Age Males and Females, 1973
A684	Roper Organization.	Virginia Slims 1974 American Women's Opinion Poll, 1974
A683	Roper Organization.	Virginia Slims 1980 American Women's Opinion Poll, 1980
A524	Ross, M. C.	Self-Esteem in Girls Attending Single-Sex vs. Coed Private High Schools, 1975
A584	Salt, P.	Stress and Illness Among Managers, 1981
A578	Sears, R. R.	Identification and Child Rearing, 1958
A235	Sears, R., Maccoby, E., & Levin, H.	Patterns of Child Rearing, 1952
A590	Selman, R.	Growth of Scientific Understanding, 1979
A278	Shapiro, E. R.	Transition to Parenthood, 1978
A081	Shinn, M.	Secondary School Coeducation and the Fear of Success and Failure, 1973
A700	Shneidman, E.	Zilboorg-Friedman Memorial Archives, 1939-1950
A585	Shulik, R.	Faith Development, Moral Development, and Old Age, 1978
A695	Simpson, G.	Black Women Attorneys, 1978
A664	Smith, M.	Mothers: Their Stress and Coping Strategies Resulting From Nontraditional Behavior of Their Children, 1983
A655	Snarey, J., Reimer, J., & Kohlberg, L.	Israeli Moral Development Study, 1967-1978
A461	Solomon, B.	Radcliffe Alumnae Questionnaires of 1928 and 1944, 1928, 1944
A738	Spanier, G. B.	Adjustment to Separation and Divorce, 1977

KEY	ORIGINAL INVESTIGATOR(S)	TITLE OF DATASET
A562	Stead, B. A., & Mullins, T. W.	Professional Status of Male and Female Academy of Management Members: A Comparison of Perceptions, 1976
A007	Stewart, A.	Longitudinal Study of the Life Patterns of College-Educated Women, 1960-1976
A529	Stewart, A.	Experience-Induced Affective Development in Children and Adults, 1976-1978
A534	Stewart, A.	Follow-Up of A New Case for the Liberal Arts, 1977
A528	Stewart, A.	Decision Making in College Seniors, 1979
A581	Stoltz, L. M.	Influences on Parent Behavior, 1958
A652	Stone, P. J.	Multinational Time Budget Study, 1965
A506	Stoper, E.	Role Strain Among Women in Public Office, 1974
A009	Tangri, S.	Longitudinal Study of Career Development in College-Educated Women, 1967-1981
A501	Taylor, S.	Attitudes of Superintendents and Board of Education Members in Connecticut Toward the Employment and Effectiveness of Women as Public School Administrators, 1970
A657	Thomas, J.	Choosing the Future: College Students' Projections of Their Personal Life Patterns, 1984
A074	Trachtenberg, F. Z.	Differential Impact of Academic Environments on Students, 1974
A073	Trachtenberg, F. Z.	Student Internship Program, 1975
A595	Traupmann, J.	McBeath Institute Aging Women Project, 1979

KEY	ORIGINAL INVESTIGATOR(S)	TITLE OF DATASET
A661	U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board.	Federal Sexual Harassment Survey, 1980
A196	Ullian, D.	Development of Conceptions of Masculinity and Femininity, 1976
A686	Verba, S., DiNunzio, J., & Spaulding, C.	Harvard Sexual Harassment Survey, 1984
A078	Veroff, J., Douvan, E., & Kulka, R.	Replication of Americans View Their Mental Health, 1976
A636	Weiss, R. S., & Parkes, C.	Harvard Bereavement Study , 1966-1969
A341	Weissberg, C.	Careers, Marriage, Identity, and Feminism: Women's Life Choices in the Seventies, 1975
A614	White, R. W.	Lives in Progress, 1938-1965
A552	Willcox, F.	Problems of Dual Career Marriages, 1978
A517	Wilton, N.	Antecedents of Artistic Success: A Study of the Early Lives of Women Visual Artists, 1978
A531	Winter, D. C., McClelland, D. C., & Stewart, A. J.	New Case for the Liberal Arts, 1974-1978
A680	Wolman, R., & Taylor, K.	Child Custody Research Project, 1978
A711	Woman's Day Magazine	Woman's Day Survey, 1984
A550	Zeitlin, K.	Secondary School Coeducation and the Fears of Success and Failure: A Longitudinal Study, 1978
A678	Zelnick, M., & Kantner, J.	National Surveys of Adolescent Female Sexual Behavior, 1971, 1976
A598	Zuckerman, D. M.	Sex Role Related Goals and Attitudes of Undergraduates at Six Colleges and Universities, 1976
A599	Zuckerman, D. M.	Self-Esteem and Life Goals of College Women and Men, 1978

KEY	ORIGINAL INVESTIGATOR(S)	TITLE OF DATASET
✓ A618	Zuckerman, D. M.	Seven College Study: Goals, Attitudes, Values, and Experiences of Undergraduates at the Seven College Conference of Schools, 1981-

HENRY A. MURRAY RESEARCH CENTER:
LIST OF DATA SETS

Angrist, S. & Almquist, E. Role Outlook Survey, 1964-1975, A010, (a).

The purpose of this study was to explain students' career development as educated women. The study focused on students' yearly impressions of college, the development of their aspirations for after college, and influences that encourage or inhibit career plans.

Data were collected in a four-wave panel study from 1964-1968. Each fall the sample of 87 women filled out questionnaires, including a few open-ended questions. Each spring a different subsample was interviewed, except during the senior year, when all 87 subjects were interviewed. Questionnaires and interviews charted patterns of choice and change of attitudes toward major, college life, life difficulties and satisfactions, hopes for graduate school, work motivation and preference, pursuing a career during child rearing years, own parents, childcare, marriage, and domestic division of labor.

In 1975, the 64 participants for whom addresses could be obtained were mailed a follow-up questionnaire that assessed postcollege education and job history, family characteristics, lifestyle features, the extent to which aspirations had been fulfilled, and aspirations for the future.

Computer accessible data on tape and codebooks are available. Interview transcripts may be acquired by the Murray Center at a future date.

Follow-up may be possible through Angrist and Almquist.

I. Methods

DESIGN: survey, longit. MEASURES: closed quest, open quest, open int, pers test, attitude. TIME: 60s, 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 50-100. SEX: fem. AGE: 18-22, 23-29. SES: up mid, mid. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

WORK: work plans, work hist, work att, role conf, work cond. FAMILY: fam struc, fam plans, childcare, div labor, fam back, fam att, parent. EDUC: ed hist, ed plans, ed envir. SOCIAL: soc net, time, member. POLITICS: polit att. VALUES: philosophy. PSYCH: self est, pers, motiv. SEXROLE: men-women att. PHYS HLTH: general.

Atchley, R. Impact of Retirement on Aging and Adaptation, 1975-1977, A139, (a).

This study focused on age, retirement, income, marital status, and health factors related to satisfaction and leisure activity in later life. The study focused on certain aspects of the retirement process and the impact of these aspects on the physical aging and social adjustment of individuals.

In 1975, Miami University's Scripps Foundation Gerontology Center launched a study of all adults who were age 50 or over living in Oxford Township, Ohio. More than 1,500 individuals were mailed a 42-item self-administered questionnaire, consisting mainly of precoded items. Eleven hundred individuals returned questionnaires, 1,003 of which were usable.

The questionnaire tapped the issues of retirement, leisure activities, satisfaction with one's life, as well as basic demographic information such as age, employment status and history, marital status, etc.

In 1977, questionnaires were sent to all individuals in Oxford Township who had been identified in 1975 as being 50 years or older, regardless of whether they had responded to the initial questionnaire in 1975. Approximately 1,500 48-item self-administered questionnaires were returned. The purpose of the follow-up questionnaire was to determine changes in the respondents' lives, and their subsequent effects. The follow-up questionnaire tapped the same issues as the original 1975 questionnaire, and consisted largely of identical items. Additional follow-ups were conducted in 1979 and 1981.

All computer accessible data from the 1975 and 1977 data collections are available on tape. The 1979 and 1981 computer data will be available soon. There is no possibility of further follow-up.

I. Methods
DESIGN: survey, longit. MEASURES: closed quest, pers test, attitude. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 50-59, 60+. SES: up mid, mid, work, non lab force. RACE: unk2. LOCATION: ncen. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: retire, job sat, work plans. FAMILY: fam struc. SOCIAL: soc net, time. PSYCH: self est, life sat, pers. PHYS HLTH: general, aging.

Avery, D. M. Critical Events in the Lives of College-Educated Minority and White Women, 1979, 1981, A660, (a).

The purpose of these two studies was to determine the perceptions of major life transitions of women of different ethnic backgrounds, and the role of these perceptions in the formation of their identities as adult women.

The first sample included 36 black women and 64 white women. The second included 25 Mexican American and 25 Puerto Rican women. The typical subject was in her 30s to early 40s, employed in a professional or technical occupation or self-employed, and college educated. The subjects also combined the roles of wife, mother and worker.

In 1979 and 1981 the participants of each sample were asked to identify and describe those critical events or turning points in their past lives which they believed had made a difference in their present identity as adult women. The Critical Events Interview format was used to organize the subjects' descriptions of various dimensions of the event such as associated thoughts and feelings, coping strategies, factors related to the resolution of the event, and sources of support or frustration associated with the event. The critical event was used as the unit of analysis.

The Murray Center has 813 single critical events from the 150 subjects. The majority reported five or six critical events. The transcripts are typed.

Follow-up of both samples is possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: case. MEASURES: open int. TIME: 70s, 80s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem. AGE: 30-39, 40-49, 50-59. SES: mid, up mid. RACE: wh, bl, hisp. LOCATION: ncen. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
LIFE HISTORY.

Bachman, J. G., Johnson, L. D., & O'Malley, P. M. Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of Youth, 1975-1980, A653, (a).

This study, conducted by the University of Michigan Institute of Social Research and funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, is designed to explore changes in values, behaviors, and lifestyle orientations of contemporary American youth. Annual samples have been collected from high school seniors since 1975 and are continuing.

A multistage sampling method was used to secure a nationally representative sample of high school seniors. Schools were sampled from specified geographic locations. Then, within schools, up to 400 seniors were randomly selected to complete questionnaires during class time. For each year from 1975 to 1980, there are between 15,792 and 18,924 students in the sample.

Drug use and related attitudes received the most extensive coverage in this project. However, the questionnaires also deal with a wide range of other subject areas, including attitudes about government, social institutions, race relations, changing roles for women, educational aspirations, occupational aims, and marital and family plans, as well as a variety of background and demographic factors.

Computer accessible data are available through the Government Data Center (GDC). Codebooks and related publications are available at both the GDC and the Murray Center. Murray Center staff will facilitate access to the data through the GDC.

I. Methods
DESIGN: survey. MEASURES: closed quest. TIME: 70s, 80s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 13-17, 18-22. SES: unkl. RACE: hetero. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work att, work hist, work plans. FAMILY: fam struc, fam plans, fam att. EDUC: ed hist, ed envir. SOCIAL: soc net. POLITICS: polit att, activism. VALUES: philosophy, religion. PSYCH: self est, pers, life sat. SEXROLE: men-women att.

Bailey, S. & Burrell, B. Alumnae Study: Graduate and Professional Schools at Harvard University, 1979, A536, (c).

This study gathered information on the career development, family responsibilities and professional standing of graduates from seven Harvard University graduate and professional schools: the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Dental Medicine, Design, Divinity, Education, Law, and Public Health. All degree recipients from the class of 1972 at each school were surveyed, with additional subjects from the Dental School classes of 1968-1978, and the Divinity School classes of 1974 and 1976. Data were collected by means of a mailed questionnaire in the spring of 1979. Of the 3,000 eligible degree-holders, a total of 1,620 or 63% responded. The breakdown by sex was 1,255 men and 365 women.

Variables assessed from the questionnaire included educational background, employment history, career goals and job satisfaction, children and child care arrangements, partner's work, and evaluations of one's own education and career as compared to other male and female colleagues. Nadelson and Notman's study of medical school alumnae included many similar questions.

All raw data (with identifying information deleted) as well as computer accessible cards are available at the Murray Center.

Follow-up is possible.

I. Methods

DESIGN: survey. MEASURES: closed quest, open quest. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: fem, male. AGE: mix. SES: mid, up mid. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

WORK: work hist, work plans, job sat, role conf, occup. FAMILY: fam struc, fam plans, childcare. EDUC: ed hist, ed envir.

Barnes, B. Informal Networks for Women in Management, 1980, A583, (a).

This study was designed to explore the variety of situations women managers encounter in their corporate settings and the degree to which they are included in informal aspects of corporate life.

Data were obtained in 1980 through personal interviews with 20 women who were vice presidents in either banks or insurance companies in a large northeastern city. The subjects were identified through two business directories.

The interview was not at all structured, and everyone was not necessarily asked the same questions. The interview usually covered such areas as work history, educational level and concentration, further career aspirations, attitudes toward work, personal achievement and women in business. In addition, subjects were asked about the support systems and informal networks within the corporation.

The Murray Center has typed transcripts of 17 interviews which were taped, and of three interviews consisting of notes by the researcher. There are no coded or computer accessible materials. The personal data on the transcripts have been disguised and no follow-up is possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: open int. TIME: 80s. TYPE: indiv.
SIZE: -50. SEX: fem. AGE: mix. SES: up mid. RACE: unkl.
LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: no.

II. Content
WORK: work cond, work plans, work hist, work att, job sat, occup.
EDUC: ed hist. SOCIAL: soc net. SEXROLE: men-women att.

Barnes, B. & Endicott, J. Premenstrual Mood and Behavior Changes, 1980,
A586, (a).

The purpose of this research was to examine the variety of changes in behavior, mood, and physical condition that appear during the premenstrual period, to differentiate between the different symptoms that appear premenstrually, to provide a description of the dimensions of change, and provide for typological categorization of the clinical features of the premenstrual period.

Data were collected from a group of professional women working in New York City. The instrument used was the Premenstrual Assessment Form (PAF) which consisted of a set of limited demographic data as well as information on age of onset of menses, average duration of menses, duration of premenstrual periods and menstruation, number of pregnancies/miscarriages, medications taken and any physical conditions of illness during the time period, and presence of pain. The PAF also included 95 items which described physical, behavioral and mood changes. Respondents ranked from no change to extreme change if these 'symptoms' were present during the premenstrual period for the last three months.

The Murray Center has acquired copies of completed PAF's from 35 professional women. Twelve are business women and 23 lawyers. A data tape with the subjects' scores from the 95 symptoms is also available.

No follow-up is possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: closed quest. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: -50. SEX: fem. AGE: mix. SES: up mid. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: unk. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: occup. PSYCH: self est, pers, social int. MENT HLTH: depress, anxiety, stress. PHYS HLTH: menstru, sex, general.

Barnett, R. C. Vocational Planning of College Women: A Psychosocial Study, 1963, A069, (a).

These data were collected in order to study the vocational planning of senior college women. Two hundred and seventy (270) Radcliffe College seniors, class of 1963, who were unmarried American citizens, were mailed a questionnaire packet. A total of 182 usable questionnaires were completed and returned. Of these, 108 subjects were each placed in one of three vocational planning patterns: Internalizer, Identifier, and Complier.

The research instruments included a questionnaire designed to assess background information, vocational plans, parental reactions to vocational plans, and marriage expectations. In addition to this questionnaire, the three instruments used were (1) three scales from the California Psychological Inventory, (2) the Gough Adjective Check-list, and (3) the Matthew's Scale -- a 33 item Likert-type scale to assess attitudes toward marriage and toward women and work. A brief follow-up questionnaire was distributed during May, 1963, to determine any changes in vocational plans. All of the subjects in the sample returned the follow-up questionnaire.

Thirty-five women were selected from each of the three vocational planning patterns to be interviewed during spring recess of the senior year. The purpose of the interview was to gather data relating to relationships with family, faculty and peers, personal goals, and chosen field.

All raw data and computer accessible data (on tape) are available. Follow-up may be possible with the collaboration of the researcher.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: open quest, closed quest, pers test, attitude, closed int. TIME: 60s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem. AGE: 18-22. SES: up mid, mid. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work plans, work att, role conf. FAMILY: fam struc, fam back, fam att, fam plans. EDUC: ed hist, ed plans. SOCIAL: sup sys. POLITICS: polit att. VALUES: morality, philosophy. PSYCH: self est, pers, motiv. SEXROLE: men-women att.

Barnett, R. C. & Baruch, G. K. Correlates of Father Participation in Family Work, 1981, A620, (a).

This study of 160 families investigated the extent and pattern of fathers' participation in family work, the antecedents of such participation, and its consequences for fathers, their wives, and their children. Special attention was given to how father's involvement in paid work and family roles, in combination with that of their wives, influences children's sex-role attitudes and behavior.

The sample consisted of 160 fathers of kindergarten and fourth-grade children, their wives, and the children. The subjects were white and middle class, and were recruited through a suburban school system. Half of the children were boys and half were girls; half of the mothers were employed.

Fathers and mothers were interviewd in their homes for approximately two hours. The interviews were conducted by a male and female researcher, and the parents were seen both separately and together. The adults also completed a background questionnaire and an attitude questionnaire. The children were individually interviewed at school to examine the flexibility of their sex role attitudes and behaviors.

Topic areas assessed in the adult interviews included education, income, work status, division of household chores and child care responsibilities. An hour by hour time budget of a typical school week was also included. Other issues assessed were equity in the marital relationship, relationship of the parent with his or her own father, role conflict, and life satisfaction. Child interviews covered current interests and activities, adult occupational roles, and adult family roles.

The Murray Center has computer accessible data on tape for all 160 families, as well as copies of written responses to most open-ended questions. No follow-up of the sample is possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: open int, closed int, closed quest, attitude, pers test. TIME: 70s, 80s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 0-5, 6-12, mix. SES: mid. RACE: wh. LOCATION: unk. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

WORK: work hist, work cond, role conf, work att, job sat. FAMILY: fam struc, childcare, div labor, parent, fam sat, fam back, fam att. EDUC: ed hist. SOCIAL: time, member. PSYCH: life sat, self est, pers. SEXROLE: men-women att, sex role orient, sex role social. LIFE HISTORY.

Baruch, G. K. Maternal Influences Upon Women's Attitudes Toward Career Achievement, 1969, A423, (a).

These data were collected in order to investigate the nature of and influences upon women's attitudes about feminine professional competence and the desirability of the career-achievement role. The study focused on women's tendency to devalue feminine professional competence and the relationship of attitudes to career and the maternal model's attitudes and experiences.

The sample was drawn from students at Swarthmore College, a small coeducational liberal arts college with rigorous intellectual standards. A two stage design was used. Subjects were paid volunteers who were members of the student body of about 1100. Usable data were received from 110 female and 67 male subjects, however, 22 females served as a control group. Complete data were received from 86 females.

The first stage measures were an Articles Test to determine the relationship of an author's sex to the quality of a scholarly article. The second measure was a 26-item Likert-type attitude scale on desirability of a career orientation in women, the compatibility of career and family roles, the femininity of career women and women's ability to achieve intellectual excellence. The personal data sheet obtained information about parents' education and occupation, siblings, religion, and education.

For the second stage of the research, subjects were ranked according to the Articles Test. Of the 86 subjects tested, 22 were in the high quartile, and 22 in the low in their tendency to devalue feminine professional competence. Of the 44 subjects, 40 were interviewed in depth. Interviews lasted about 45 minutes and were taped. The open-ended structure dealt with maternal experiences, conflicts, feelings, and attitudes concerning work and the feminine role, fathers' attitudes, and the reactions of subjects to their mothers' choices and patterns.

The Murray Center has complete raw data and audio tapes of the interviews. Some computer data are available.

Follow-up of the sample may be possible.

I. Methods

DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: open int, attitude, closed quest. TIME: 60s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 18-22. SES: up mid. RACE: wh. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

WORK: work att, role conf, work plans. FAMILY: fam struc, fam back, fam att, fam plans, parent. EDUC: ed hist. PSYCH: pers, social int. SEXROLE: men-women att, sex role social.

Baruch, G. K. & Barnett, R. C. Women in the Middle Years, 1980, A621, (a).

The purpose of this study was to define psychological well-being in women aged 35 to 55 and to examine its relation to age, income, education, health, and work and family status.

A disproportionate, random sample (N=238) was selected to include women from four family statuses including never married, married with children, married without children, and divorced with children. All never married and divorced women were employed, as were about half of the married women. The employed women were equally distributed by occupational prestige (Siegel, 1971) into high, medium, and low groupings. Subjects were all Caucasian, and were residents of a town in the greater Boston area. The response rate was 76%. Data were collected by personal interview.

The structured survey instrument was developed empirically based on content analysis of lengthy open-ended interviews about the rewarding and problematic aspects of the various domains of a subjects's life. These initial interviews are not available at the Murray Center. The structured interviews were made up of scales with equal numbers of 'reward' and 'concern' items for each domain covered. Major domains included work, marriage, homemaking, children, and the self. Income and health were also assessed.

The Murray Center has computer accessible data on tape and raw interview data for all subjects. Follow-up may be possible with the permission of the contributors.

I. Methods

DESIGN: fld study, x-sect. MEASURES: open int, closed int, pers test. TIME: 70s, 80s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem. AGE: 30-39, 40-49, 50-59. SES: hetero. RACE: wh. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

WORK: occup, job sat, work cond, work att, role conf. FAMILY: fam struc, fam sat, fam att, div labor, parent, fam plans, divorce, fam back. EDUC: ed hist. SOCIAL: soc net, time. VALUES: philosophy, religion. PSYCH: self est, life sat, pers. SEXROLE: men-women att. MENT HLTH: depress, anxiety, stress. PHYS HLTH: general, menstru, aging, sex. LIFE HISTORY.

Belle, D. Stress and Families Project, 1981, A592, (a).

The Stress and Families Project was undertaken to investigate the relationship between life situation and mental health among low-income mothers, the group at greatest risk for depression. The longitudinal research project was interdisciplinary in approach and involved interview and observation data on mothers, children, and fathers.

The subjects were 43 low-income mothers who were recruited for the study without regard to their current mental health status. Each women had at least one child between 3 and 7 years of age. Approximately half were white and half black, and within each of those groups approximately half were single and half living with a husband or boyfriend. The women ranged in age from 21 to 44 and represented every legal marital status.

Data were collected by teams of two researchers conducting interviews and observations in the women's homes over a period of several months. Interview topics included a description of a typical day in the life of the family; mental health assessment including measures of locus of control, self-esteem, stability of self-image, depression, and anxiety; social network; work; generational change; current life conditions and stresses; social service institutions; nutrition; life events; coping; discrimination; six observations of the child; interviews on parenting with others and consenting fathers; and interviews with the children on their relationships with their parent(s).

The Murray Center holds copies of all raw data, including child observations and parenting interviews, as well as machine accessible data on tape. No follow-up of this sample is possible.

I. Methods

DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: open int, pers test, beh obs. TIME: 70s, 80s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: -50. SEX: fem. AGE: 18-22, 23-29, 30-39, 40-49. SES: pov. RACE: wh, bl. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

WORK: work hist, work cond, job sat, work att, role conf. FAMILY: fam struc, fam back, childcare, div labor, parent, fam sat, fam att. EDUC: ed hist, ed envir. SOCIAL: soc net, sup sys, time, member, soc policy. POLITICS: polit att. VALUES: religion. PSYCH: self est, life sat, social int, pers. SEXROLE: men-women att, sex role social. MENT HLTH: depress, anxiety, stress, coping, care, other. PHYS HLTH: general, care, sex, preg, abor, menstru. LIFE HISTORY.

Bender, H. E. American Management Association's Survey of Women Business Owners, 1978-1979, A563, (a).

This survey was designed to obtain a picture of women business owners, the major problems they encountered and all the major determinants of their success. The original study, conducted in 1978 by the AMA, was followed in 1979 by a follow-up designed to identify the technical assistance needs of these women.

A list of women business owners was obtained from government agencies and field offices using a nomination technique. Questionnaires were sent to more than 900 women; 284 usable returns (29%) were received. Data analysis was performed on 264 of these. Additionally, 40 women judged to be the most successful in terms of gross receipts were contacted by female researchers for semistructured telephone interviews. Respondents were from all parts of the United States, and most were under 50 years old. Nearly three fourths were Caucasian. Of the 284 initial respondents, 95 women (33%) returned the 1971 SBA questionnaire.

Business-related variables assessed included duties and activities; type of business; employees, gross receipts; how, when, why and with whom the business was started; capital and financing information; owner's relation with govermnent agencies; present position; and household income. Demographic and personal information covered academic background, work history, marital status and childbearing history, geographic mobility, parental role models and influential factors, and the perceived adequacy of educational and work histories. Finally, recommendations regarding the types of assistance desired from governmental agencies, universities and other professional organizations were solicited.

Material from the follow-up interviews and from open-ended questions has not been acquired by the Murray Center at this time. Codebooks and all coded data from the Woman Entrepreneur and Woman SBA questionnaires are available both on computer cards and tapes.

Follow-up may be possible with the cooperation of the researcher.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: closed quest, open int. TIME: 70s.
TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem. AGE: mix. SES: up mid.
RACE: wh, mix samp. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work cond, work hist, occup. FAMILY: fam struc, fam back.
EDUC: ed hist. POLITICS: pub policy. SEXROLE: men-women att.

Berger, A. High School to College Transition Study, 1970-1971, A015, (a).

The purpose of this study was to determine the effects of the college experience on subjects' expectations and behavior.

A random sample of 1,739 freshmen of the entering class in 1970 at the University of Illinois were mailed initial questionnaires during the summer prior to their entrance at the University. This lengthy questionnaire, consisting of precoded items, solicited such information as family background, high school experiences, daily activities, academic interests, career plans, self-perceptions, expectations, college life plans, and attitudes toward a variety of social and political issues, such as integration, sex roles, sexual behavior and crime control. A total of 768 males and 557 females completed and returned the questionnaire in this first wave of data collection.

In the fall of 1970, shortly after school began, all of the subjects who had responded to the initial questionnaire were sent a follow-up questionnaire. A total of 578 men and 448 women participated in the second wave of the study. This questionnaire consisted largely of the same questions in the first wave questionnaire, including those concerning daily activities, academic interests, career plans and self-perceptions. Several scales regarding sexual activities and attitudes towards sex were included.

In the spring of 1971, at the end of the freshman year, those who had participated in both the first and second waves were sent a third questionnaire soliciting largely the same information as the previous two waves. A few questions regarding attitudes toward college and college students in general were asked in the first and third waves. A total of 871 subjects (472 men and 399 women) completed questionnaires from all three waves.

Only computer accessible data on tape are available.

There is no possibility of follow-up.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study, longit. MEASURES: closed quest. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 13-17, 18-22. SES: unkl. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: ncen. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

WORK: work plans, work att. FAMILY: fam struc, fam back, fam att, fam plans. EDUC: ed hist, ed plans, ed envir. SOCIAL: time, soc net, member. POLITICS: polit att, activism. VALUES: religion, philosophy. PSYCH: self est, pers, life sat, social int. SEXROLE: men-women att, sex role orient. MENT HLTH: depress. PHYS HLTH: sex.

Bibring, G. Psychological Aspects of Pregnancy, 1957-1962, A568, (b).

The focus of this longitudinal research project was on how pregnancy is experienced psychologically by women and to what extent this experience is maturational in its effects.

The sample consisted of 15 primigravidae who had come consecutively to an Eastern city hospital's prenatal clinic in 1957, and who had agreed to participate. Data were collected at five different time periods including (1) the first trimester of pregnancy, (2) the second trimester (after quickening), (3) the third trimester, (4) labor, delivery, and lying in, and (5) at least once six months postpartum and one year postpartum.

A variety of assessment methods were employed, including observations, interviews, and psychological testing. Interviews were designed to elicit information about changes in identification patterns, defenses, relationships with significant others, and general attitudes and values. Among the specific measures used were a Pregnancy Sentence Completion Test, a Pregnancy Evaluation Test (based on responses to a specifically created set of picture cues), the Rorschach, Murray's Thematic Apperception Test, and the Draw-a-Person Test. A psychiatric interview was also conducted with the husband of each woman, and complete demographic data compiled for each family. Observations of the babies and some mother-child observations were made as well.

The research was conducted by a project team, including psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, gynecologists, and pediatricians, all of whom were psychoanalytically oriented. The material from each subject was generally collected by all members of the team and discussed and coded at research conferences, the proceedings of which were transcribed.

The Murray Center has acquired the summaries of all interviews and observations, transcripts of projective material, transcripts of research, case conferences, and demographic background sheets.

Follow-up of these subjects is possible by arrangement with the Murray Center.

I. Methods
DESIGN: case, longit. MEASURES: open int, proj test, beh obs. TIME: 50s, 60s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: -50. SEX: fem. AGE: 18-22, 23-29, 30-39. SES: non lab force, work, mid, up mid. RACE: wh. LOCATION: ncen. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

FAMILY: fam struc, fam plans, childcare, fam back, fam sat, fam att, parent. EDUC: ed hist. SOCIAL: sup sys, soc net. PSYCH: self est, motiv. MENT HLTH: depress, anxiety, stress, coping, other. PHYS HLTH: general, preg, sex. LIFE HISTORY.

Birnbaum, J. Life Patterns, Personality, and Self-Esteem in Gifted Family-Oriented and Career-Committed Women, 1970, A001, (a).

This study was undertaken to determine the differences among homemakers, married professionals, and single professionals in terms of home background, recollections of their girlhood personalities, current life experiences, life styles, personalities, and self-esteem.

The data were collected during 1969 and 1970. The sample consisted of 81 intellectually gifted women, including 29 homemakers, 25 married professionals with children, and 27 single professionals. The homemakers were women who had graduated with distinction from a high-ranking, large midwestern state university between 1945 and 1955. Both groups of professional women were on the faculty of the university the homemakers had attended.

The data collection instrument was a 41-page self-administered questionnaire which was mailed to the subjects. It included nine projective cues as well as numerous precoded and open-ended items which dealt with the following topics: early experiences; activities; attitudes; values; occupation; job satisfaction and difficulties; perceived future life satisfactions; and the effects of marriage, children, career, and menopause on a woman's life.

All computer-accessible and raw data are availible on tape.

Follow-up is possible with the collaboration of the researcher.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study, x-sect. MEASURES: open quest, closed quest, proj test. TIME: 60s, 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 50-100. SEX: fem. AGE: mix. SES: up mid, non lab force. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: ncen, mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work plans, work hist, job sat, work cond, work att, role conf. FAMILY: fam back, fam att, div labor, fam struc, fam sat, parent. EDUC: ed hist. SOCIAL: member, time, soc net. PSYCH: life sat, self est, pers. SEXROLE: men-women att. MENT HLTH: depress. PHYS HLTH: menstru, sex, general. LIFE HISTORY.

Bohen, H. Balancing Jobs and Family Life, 1979, A593, (a).

The objective of this study was to determine whether a particular work policy, namely flexitime, can help workers to balance their jobs and their family lives. The aspects of family life examined were family stress, family work, and equity of spouse family roles.

Subjects were workers in two federal government agencies in Washington, D.C., one which had been on flexitime for one year when the survey was conducted in the fall of 1978, and one which was on standard time and had no plans to introduce flexitime. All 413 employees in the smaller, standard time agency were surveyed, with a return rate of 83%. In the flexitime agency, questionnaires were distributed to a 50% random sample of 406 employees, plus 30 additional women at the GS-11 level or above and 106 additional parents of children under 18 who were included to facilitate the analyses. The flexitime agency had a return rate of 85%.

Variables assessed in the 13-page questionnaire included demographic background information, job satisfaction, family composition, job and family related stresses, spouse occupation and job satisfaction, household responsibilities, and childcare arrangements. An additional section asked employees in the flexitime agency how flexitime had affected their work schedules.

Small group interviews were conducted with a subsample of the questionnaire respondents in the spring of 1979. Thirteen people participated in evening dinner and discussion sessions designed to explore the benefits and difficulties work creates in family life and the factors helpful in achieving balance.

The Murray Center holds a data tape and codebook from the study, as well as all completed questionnaires and transcripts of the group discussions. No follow-up of the sample is possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study, x-sect. MEASURES: closed quest, open int. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv, instit. SIZE: 501-1000. SEX: fem, male. AGE: mix. SES: up mid, mid. RACE: wh, mix samp. LOCATION: south. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: no.

II. Content
WORK: work cond, work att, job sat, role conf. FAMILY: fam struc, div labor, childcare, parent, fam sat. SOCIAL: time, soc policy. PSYCH: life sat.

Brett, J. Effect of Job Transfer on American Women, 1977-1979, A600, (a).

This study was conducted to investigate the reasons some employees and their families are willing to move and others are not, to examine what conditions make moving easy versus difficult, and to assess the effects of a mobile lifestyle.

Ten Employee Relocation Council member companies were invited to participate by providing the independent researchers with the names of employees who had been transferred in the last three to five years. The companies were representative of U.S. companies at large. Approximately 3,000 names were submittted, and 50 employees from each of 10 participating companies were randomly selected and invited to be subjects. Questionnaires were mailed in the fall of 1977, and of the 500 families identified, 348 or 70% responded. These employees were then recontacted in the fall of 1979. Second-wave questionnaires were returned by 80% of the first-wave families.

The questionnaire sent to each employee included a separate instrument for the spouse (in this sample, all wives), and the children (to be completed by a parent). The measures consisted of predominantly short answer or Likert scale items, with no open-ended questions. Aside from demographic information, questionnaires from both waves covered attitudes toward and satisfaction with moving and work, a physical symptoms checklist, and stress and self-esteem scales. The spouse's questionnaire (similar to the employee's) included additional items on the family, the impact of the husband's job on the family, and on social networks. The questionnaire about the children assessed variables within the physical, behavioral, academic, social, and emotional spheres. The second-wave data included similar questions, with additional items pertaining to the job transfer.

The Murray Center has sample questionnaires/coding forms and four files of computer accessible data on tape: 1) children of transferred employees; 2) employees themselves; 3) couples, time 1; and 4) couples, time 2. The subjects cannot be followed-up through the Murray Center.

I. Methods
DESIGN: survey, longit. MEASURES: closed quest. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 301-500. SEX: male, fem. AGE: mix. SES: mid, up mid. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

WORK: work cond, work att, job sat, work hist, role conf, work plans. FAMILY: fam back, fam struc, fam sat. EDUC: ed hist. SOCIAL: soc net, sup sys. PSYCH: life sat, self est. MENT HLTH: anxiety, stress. PHYS HLTH: general.

Burrell, B. Attitudes of Participants at the Iowa Women's Political Caucus, 1973, A508, (a).

This study was designed to obtain a profile of women who are active in a movement generating social change through the advocation of political equality. The subjects were participants at the first state convention of the Iowa Women's Political Caucus held in September, 1973. Five hundred ninety-eight attendees at the caucus were handed the brief, two-page questionnaire when they entered the room. By the end of the two-day caucus, 405 had been returned, almost all from women.

The questionnaire included pre-coded items on political activity, background, age, income, and occupation. In addition, there were open-ended questions on goals, women as political participants, and scales on importance of policy issues and agreement with policy positions.

All computer accessible and raw data are available.

No follow-up is possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: survey. MEASURES: open quest, closed quest. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 301-500. SEX: fem. AGE: mix. SES: up mid, mid, non lab force. RACE: unk2. LOCATION: ncen. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: no.

II. Content
EDUC: ed hist. POLITICS: polit att, polit soc, activism. SEXROLE: men-women att.

Campbell, A., Converse, P., & Rodgers, W. Quality of American Life, 1971, A248, (a).

The survey was designed to measure respondents' perceptions of their socio-psychological condition, their needs and expectations from life, and the degree to which these needs are satisfied.

Data for the study were obtained through personal interviews with 2,164 persons during 1971. The sample was drawn from the population of persons 18 years and over living in households within coterminous United States. The sample design was that used by the Survey Research Center to select national probability samples of dwellings.

The interview examined numerous facets of the respondent's life including neighborhood and community characteristics, community participation, satisfaction with community, opinions on current living conditions in the United States, educational and employment histories, satisfaction with education and work experiences, and participation in and enjoyment derived from leisure activities. Background information about the respondent was provided by a series of directed questions supplemented by interviewer observations. Personal data reported includes age, sex, birthplace, family history, parental educational and occupational levels, family income, and level of participation in the military.

Only computer accessible data are available. They are accessed via the Government Data Center at Harvard. Murray Center staff can facilitate this access.

No follow-up is possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: survey. MEASURES: closed int. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: male, fem. AGE: mix. SES: unkl. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work cond, work att, job sat, retire, work plans. FAMILY: fam struc, fam sat, divorce, fam att, fam back. EDUC: ed hist. SOCIAL: time, member. POLITICS: polit att. VALUES: religion. PSYCH: life sat. PHYS HLTH: general.

Catalyst. Corporations and Two-Career Families, 1980, A631, (a).

The purpose of this study was to explore two-career families and the corporations that employ them to determine how the couples are managing their lives and what the corporations are doing to help or hinder couples in a dual career situation.

Three hundred seventy-four Fortune 1300 corporations responded to a four-page questionnaire. Eight hundred fifteen couples (1,630 respondents) who satisfied the requirements responded individually to identical six-page questionnaires. A couple was included if the wife had a career in the business community. The husband's career could be in any professional field. Major questions addressed in the corporate survey include the effect of two-career families on recruitment practices, productivity, and profit; steps taken by the corporation to alleviate the problems of two-career families; satisfaction with formal or informal programs; and further steps to address the issue. Questions addressed in the couples survey included social, economic, and geographic characteristics of two career couples; how wives balance demands of effectiveness at work and responsibility to family; how couples handle relocation, child care, and household responsibilities; satisfaction with careers, marriage, and combination of the two; and kinds and amounts of stress experienced.

The Murray Center has a computer tape with all the data from both questionnaires.

Follow-up is possible through Catalyst.

I. Methods
DESIGN: survey. MEASURES: closed quest. TIME: 80s. TYPE: indiv, instit. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: fem, male. AGE: mix. SES: up mid. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work cond, work att, job sat, role conf, work plans. FAMILY: childcare, div labor, fam sat, parent, fam struc, fam plans, fam att. EDUC: ed hist. SOCIAL: soc policy. MENT HLTH: stress. PHYS HLTH: general.

Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development at Duke University. Second Duke Longitudinal Study, 1968-1977, A743, (a).

This is a longitudinal, multidisciplinary survey designed to identify biomedical, psychological, and social changes that characterize middle and later life. The study also examined strategies for adaptation to these changes.

The original sample consisted of 502 white men and women, aged 46 to 71. Three hundred and forty seven respondents participated in all four waves of data collection. The sample primarily was drawn from a membership list of a major health insurance association in North Carolina. Other volunteers were solicited from local churches and organizations to minimize any socioeconomic bias in the sample.

Each wave of data includes more than 1,000 variables. The biomedical data include self-reported medical histories, physician ratings, and results from physical examinations. The psychological data include several subscales of the WAIS intelligence test, Form C of the Cattell 16 PF personality inventory, and performance scores on a continuous performance task. The social data include basic demographic information, work and retirement variables, social interaction data, reports of life events, and a wide variety of standardized social-psychological scales (e.g., Affect Balance Scale, self-concept, anomie, and internal-external locus of control).

The Murray Center holds data tapes and the computerized codebook for this study.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study, longit. MEASURES: open int, closed int, proj test, pers test, ach-apt test. TIME: 60s, 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 301-500. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 40-49, 50-59, 60+. SES: up mid, mid, non lab force. RACE: wh. LOCATION: south. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work hist, retire, job sat. FAMILY: fam struc, widow, fam sat, fam back, fam att. EDUC: ed hist. SOCIAL: soc net, sup sys. VALUES: philosophy. PSYCH: pers. PHYS HLTH: general, care, aging, sex.

Center for Women and Work. National Survey of Working Women, 1979, A540, (a).

The Center for Women and Work's National Commission on Working Women (NCWW) conducted a survey to gather information about women's work and home lives. The Commission was established in 1977 to address the needs of all working women - including those doing paid and volunteer work, full-time homemakers, and the unemployed planning to look for jobs.

The Survey of Working Women was published in eight national women's magazines and many labor publications in September 1978. About 150,000 women voluntarily mailed their questionnaires back to the NCWW, and the responses of 111,496 were analyzed.

Variables assessed include (1) problems and concerns of employed women, as well as satisfaction with specific aspects of the job; (2) occupational differences among employed women; (3) overall satisfaction with job and lifestyle; (4) problems, concerns, and plans of nonemployed women; and (5) a range of demographic and economic characteristics.

As the data were collected anonymously, no follow-up is possible, but there are no restrictions on secondary analysis. All data are available on a computer accessible tape.

I. Methods
   DESIGN: survey. MEASURES: closed quest. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: fem. AGE: mix. SES: hetero. RACE: wh, bl, hisp, mix samp. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
   WORK: work cond, work hist, work plans, job sat. FAMILY: childcare, fam struc. PSYCH: life sat.

Chester, N. Coping with Early Parenthood, 1977-1984, A640, (b).

The purpose of this longitudinal study was to examine the adjustment to new parenthood and to investigate the particular stresses common to new parents. The later data collections focused on occupational satisfaction of mothers with preschool children.

In 1976-1977 a group of new and expectant parents participated in a large two-year longitudinal study examining the adjustment to major life transitions (see Stewart, A529). In 1979-1980 the current researcher recontacted the sample in order to conduct another wave of data collection. Thirty-one women and 24 men participated. They comprised 24 couples and 7 individuals. They were all white, predominantly middle class, and in their late 20s and early 30s. The average age of the subjects' only or oldest child was 28 months. In 1984 this sample was contacted for the fourth time. Eighteen women and a few men participated.

The first two data collections are described in the Stewart annotated listing (A529). The third wave of data was collected using a variety of measures. An open-ended interview schedule was employed to assess the new parent experience. Topics covered included satisfaction with parenting, expectations, difficulties, family size, hypothetical parenting situations, typical day, division of household labor, work, activities and interests, life satisfaction, and advice for other parents. The subjects also responded to four TAT picture cues; the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale; the Kelly Role Repertory Grid, a measure of cognitive complexity; and the Personal Attributes Questionnaire, a measure of sex role orientation.

The 1984 data collection focused on occupational patterns and satisfactions of the women who were employed outside the home during their children's preschool years. A mailed questionnaire assessed the following variables: job commitment, reasons for working, perceived impact of children on job involvement, and future work plans. The impact of personality variables such as motivation and self-definition; and situational characteristics such as income, childcare, attitudes of spouse, and level of job were also assessed.

Data from the first two waves are available from the Stewart data set. The interviews from the third wave of data are currently available as a separate data set. Computer data from this third wave and all data from the fourth wave are expected. Further follow-up may be possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study, longit. MEASURES: open int, proj test, pers test. TIME: 70s, 80s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 50-100. SEX: male, fem. AGE: 23-29, 30-39. SES: mid, up mid. RACE: wh. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work cond, work plans, role conf. FAMILY: parent, fam sat, fam plans, fam att, div labor, childcare. SOCIAL: time. PSYCH: life sat, self est, motiv, cog dev, pers. SEXROLE: sex role orient. MENT HLTH: coping.

Child Trends, Inc. National Survey of Children, 1976-1981, A639, (a).

The purpose of this study was to determine the general environment in which children live - their family lives, their friends, schools, health, and neighborhood activities - and to learn their perceptions, feelings, attitudes, and values.

Completed data from interviews are available for 2,279 children chosen from a scientifically selected sample based on census data. Five hundred fifty-eight children are black, 84 are hispanic, 1,639 are white, and 20 are other minorities. Approximately half are girls and half boys. The children's parents and teachers were interviewed as well.

The parents were interviewed about background information including marriage and family, residence, marital relationship, child rearing practices, health, and demographics. They were also asked similar questions about their children. Additional topics included parent-child relationship, schooling, behavior, and socialization. The children were given a similar interview, and a questionnaire was sent to teachers asking about classroom characteristics, behavior, performance, limiting conditions, and teacher characteristics.

This sample was followed-up in 1981. The new data will be acquired as it becomes available. The follow-up included additional questions on marital disruption and remarriage and their effect on children's well being.

The Murray Center holds all the data from the 1976 study on a computer tape. Codebooks and documentation are available.

Follow-up is not possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: survey, longit. MEASURES: closed int. TIME: 70s, 80s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 6-12, mix. SES: hetero. RACE: hetero. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work hist. FAMILY: fam struc, fam back, childcare, fam sat, parent, fam plans, div labor. EDUC: ed hist, ed plans, ed envir. SOCIAL: time, soc net. POLITICS: pub policy, polit att. VALUES: religion. PSYCH: self est, life sat. MENT HLTH: anxiety, depress, care. PHYS HLTH: care, general.

Community Council, Inc. Study of Volunteerism in Maricopa County, 1983, A688, (a).

The purpose of this study was to examine the extent of volunteerism in the Phoenix, Arizona metropolitan area and to determine motivations and attitudes which influence the decision to volunteer. The research was conducted by Data-line, Inc. for the Community Council Volunteerism Project.

A total of 1,074 individuals who had volunteered in the past 12 months and 515 persons who had not volunteered were interviewed by telephone for this study. A volunteer was defined as 'someone working in some way to help others for no monetary pay.' The activities of volunteers assessed included fundraising, education, administration, recreation, arts/crafts, clerical work, direct services, transportation, and crisis intervention.

The interview included questions about the range of volunteer activities in which respondents participated, motivations for volunteerism, demographic information, and the awareness of public debate on issues of volunteerism.

The Murray Center holds the computer data tape, printout, codebook, questionnaire, and report from this study. Cassette recordings of pilot interviews used to refine instruments for the project are also available. There are no restrictions on use of these data. However, because interviews were conducted anonymously, follow-up of the sample is not possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: survey. MEASURES: closed int. TIME: 80s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: fem, male. AGE: mix. SES: hetero. RACE: hetero. LOCATION: west. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work cond, work hist, work att, job sat, occup. FAMILY: fam struc. SOCIAL: time, member. POLITICS: polit att, activism. VALUES: philosophy.

Crandall, V. C. Young Adulthood Study, 1939-1967, A539, (a).

This study examined behaviors which occurred in childhood and adolescence in order to identify precursors of motivational orientations and achievement behaviors. It explored antecedent maternal behaviors which might influence achievement development, as well as examined the contemporary correlates of achievement in young adulthood.

The study made use of longitudinal data in the records of the Fels Research Institute. Seventy-four of the original 96 children brought into the program between 1939 and 1947 were asked to return for follow-up; they were selected because their childhood data were most complete. Sixty-five (or 88%) of these were able to return to the Center for the adult assessment between 1965 and 1967. The final sample consisted of 38 males and 27 females ranging in age from 18 to 26.

Historical data (childhood, adolescent, and maternal) were obtained from Fels files. They included narrative reports of home visits, ratings of mothers' behaviors, and nursery school and day camp observations. For the adolescent period, taped interviews were obtained. Standardized instruments (i.e., Gesell Developmental Schedule, Stanford-Binet, Weschler-Bellevue, and Primary Mental Abilities tests) were administered at regular intervals. Physical measurements of subjects, as well as demographic and status characteristics of subjects and parents were included.

The semistructured young adult interviews tapped a variety of motivational and behavioral variables related to academic, intellectual and vocational achievement and effort. Identification models, sex role attitudes, social activities, and other activities and values were also assessed. The investigator used four experimental tasks to measure competence, goal approach, conceptual tempo preference for intellectual vs. motor skills, and intellectual expectancy. The battery also consisted of scales tapping locus of control, concerns about social desirability, and perceptions of past parental behaviors toward the subject.

The Murray Center holds a computer tape with 36 decks of longitudinal data along with rating manuals and codebooks. Follow-up is not possible, though secondary analyses may be performed at the Murray Center with permission of the contributor.

I. Methods
DESIGN: case, longit. MEASURES: open int, pers test, proj test, cog task, beh obs, ach-apt test. TIME: 40s, 60s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 50-100. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 18-22, 23-29. SES: hetero. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: ncen. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work plans, work att, job sat. FAMILY: parent, fam struc, fam back, fam plans, fam att, fam sat. EDUC: ed hist, ed plans, ed envir. SOCIAL: member, time. PSYCH: pers, self est, motiv, cog dev, social int, life sat. SEXROLE: sex role orient. MENT HLTH: anxiety. PHYS HLTH: general.

Crosby, F. Relative Deprivation and Working Women, 1979, A623, (a).

This study was designed to apply the theory of relative deprivation to the situation of working women and to describe how women experience and express contentment or dissatisfaction with their working conditions. The study compared groups of housewives and employed women and men in high and low prestige occupations to assess felt deprivation and evaluate six hypothesized cognitive-emotional preconditions for resentment or expressed discontent.

The sample consisted of 405 adults aged 25 to 40 years living in the Boston suburb of Newton, Massachusetts. The National Opinion Research Center occupational rating system was used to select subjects in high or low prestige occupations. Among the employed men and women in the sample, half were in high prestige and half in low prestige occupations, and these groups were evenly divided among individuals who were single, married but childless, and married with children. Housewives were categorized according to the prestige of their husbands' jobs.

Each respondent was interviewed at home by a professional interviewer. (Data were collected and coded by ABT Associates of Cambridge, Massachusetts.) The one-hour interview included demographic information, information about the job, questions about domestic arrangements and the division of labor at home, questions about attitudes toward the job situation of women, and Radloff's (1975) CES-D depression scale.

The Murray Center holds the machine-readable data tape and codebook for the study. No follow-up of the sample is possible.

I. Methods

DESIGN: fld study, x-sect. MEASURES: closed int. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 301-500. SEX: fem, male. AGE: mix. SES: hetero. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: no.

II. Content

WORK: work cond, work att, job sat. FAMILY: fam struc, fam sat, div labor, childcare. SOCIAL: time. SEXROLE: men-women att. MENT HLTH: depress, anxiety.

Davidoff, I. & Platt, M. Two Generations of College-Educated Women: The Postparental Phase of the Life Cycle, 1957, 1979, A511, (a).

This study explored the experiences of women in the postparental phase of the life cycle, with a view toward understanding how factors such as education, work, family relationships and self-concept contributed to adaptation and coping.

In the first wave (1957) of this longitudinal study, extensive interviews were conducted with 25 women, aged 47 to 69. Respondents were recruited from alumnae, civic, and political groups in the suburban New York City area. They all met the following criteria: had at least a bachelor's degree; lived in an intact family (husband present); never worked permanently, full-time while raising children; and had no more children living at home for at least one year prior to the interview. The interview included a variety of demographic and open-ended questions which probed subjects' responses to and means of coping with departure of children from the home, expectations and plans concerning work, reactions to menopause and aging, health issues, self-image, and relationships with family members and friends.

The second wave of data collection (1978-1979) included both a follow-up of 19 of the original 25 respondents who were still living, and a replication sample of 30 additional women who met the selection criteria for the original sample. Two in-depth interviews and a self-administered questionnaire were used to obtain information on attitudes toward the women's movement, present activities and future plans (regarding continuing education, volunteer experiences, work and retirement, etc.), physical and emotional well-being, coping styles, and sources and levels of satisfaction. TAT picture cues were included in the assessment.

The Murray Center houses all codebooks, raw data, and computer accessible data from both waves of the study. The contributors have plans to conduct a follow-up study and hence, any contact of the sample must be made through the contributors.

I. Methods

DESIGN: fld study, replic, longit. MEASURES: open int, open quest, closed quest, proj test. TIME: 50s, 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: -50. SEX: fem. AGE: 40-49, 50-59, 60+. SES: mid, up mid, non lab force. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

WORK: work hist, work att, work cond, work plans, job sat, retire, role conf. FAMILY: fam struc, parent, div labor, fam sat, fam back, fam att, widow, divorce. EDUC: ed hist, ed plans. SOCIAL: soc net, member, sup sys, time. POLITICS: polit att, activism. VALUES: religion. PSYCH: life sat, social int. SEXROLE: men-women att. MENT HLTH: coping, anxiety, depress, stress. PHYS HLTH: general, menstru, aging, sex. LIFE HISTORY.

Davis, J. Career Plans and Experiences of June 1961 College Graduates, 1961-1964, 1968, A677, (a).

The purpose of this study was to examine the development of feelings college graduates have toward careers. The study was administered by the National Opinion Research Center and sponsored by the National Science Foundation, the National Institute of Mental Health, the U.S. Office of Education, and the Carnegie Commission of Higher Education.

The study contains one data set with four waves and another with five waves. In the first data set, students receiving a baccalaureate degree from an eligible institution in June 1961 were interviewed about their future plans. Follow-up interviews were conducted in 1962, 1963, and 1964 to compare actual experiences with earlier projections. For Data Set I, information on career aspirations, experiences, and satisfaction; financial situation and aspirations; and college activities was gathered from 41,000 seniors chosen from among a sample of 135 institutions. Data Set II includes the above four waves in addition to a fifth wave conducted in 1968, which examined the attitudes of the graduates seven years after college. Data Set II included 4,868 respondents.

The Murray Center has access to computer data tapes through the Government Data Center. The Murray Center also holds a copy of the codebook from this study.

I. Methods

DESIGN: survey, longit. MEASURES: closed quest, open quest. TIME: 60s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 18-22, 23-29. SES: unk2. RACE: hetero. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

WORK: work cond, work plans, work hist, work att, job sat, role conf. FAMILY: fam struc, fam plans, div labor, fam back, fam sat, childcare, fam att. EDUC: ed hist, ed plans, ed envir. SOCIAL: soc net, sup sys. POLITICS: polit att, activism. VALUES: philosophy. SEXROLE: sex role orient, men-women att. PHYS HLTH: menstru, sex.

Douglas, W. Ministers' Wives, 1961, 1963, A011, (a).

This study of women married to Protestant ministers examined various aspects of the wives' involvement in their husbands' vocation, and their own personal satisfaction and fulfillment as women, wives, and mothers.

After four waves of pretesting, piloting, and refining the instruments (1959-1960), a 70-item self-administered questionnaire was mailed to 7,978 ministers' wives, a one-in-twenty cross section of the population from 37 Protestant denominations. Four thousand seven hundred seventy-seven women (or approximately 60%) returned completed instruments in 1961. The primarily precoded questionnaire covered such topics as present church and community activities of husband and wife; demographic, geographic and financial information; attitudes toward and satisfaction with spouse; and social obligations and activities related and unrelated to the ministry.

A second wave of data collected from 623 of these women included primarily open-ended responses on employment, home and family, personal growth and fulfillment, goals and values, and mental health. A third wave, with separate questionnaires for wives (N=411) and husbands (N=370), assessed values and goals, self- and mate descriptions, pressure points, etc. The fourth and final wave evaluated patterns of involvement of husbands and wives (N=105). It examined priorities, frustrations and satisfactions concerning church and family issues. Some of the third and fourth wave subjects also completed the following standard measures: study of values, Myers-Briggs vocational inventory, Edwards Personal Preference Schedule, and Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. A related study of seminarians was conducted in 1962-1963 (N=110). Instruments used included an MMPI, Edwards Personal Preference Schedule, Rotter Incomplete Sentences Blank, and Role Definition instrument.

The Murray Center holds raw data from the four pilot studies, the four waves, and the related seminarians study. Nine boxes of data cards and several boxes of computer printout are also available. However no comprehensive codebook exists to interpret these materials. Therefore, the data cannot be considered machine accessible at this time. Follow-up of the sample may be possible with written consent of the contributor.

I. Methods

DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: open quest, closed quest, proj test, pers test, attitude, open int, closed int. TIME: 60s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: fem, male. AGE: mix. SES: unk2. RACE: unk1. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

WORK: occup, work hist, work att, job sat, work cond. FAMILY: fam struc, fam back, fam sat, fam att. EDUC: ed hist. SOCIAL: soc net, member. VALUES: philosophy, morality, religion. PSYCH: self est, pers, motiv, cog dev, life sat. SEXROLE: men-women att, sex role orient. LIFE HISTORY.

Dublin, T. Women at Work, 1826-1860, 1826-1860, 1979, A601, (a).

The five historical data files described below are based on a study of women working in the cotton textile mills of Lowell, Massachusetts during the years 1826-1860. The study was undertaken to explore the transformation of women's work in the first half of the nineteenth century and the attitudes and responses of women workers to these changes.

The data were drawn from the payroll records of the Hamiliton Manufacturing Company of Lowell, the 1836 Lowell Directory and supplement, and the federal manuscript censuses of 1850 and 1860. This data set includes studies of 1) the July, 1836 payroll records of the Hamilton Manufacturing company in Lowell; 2) the August, 1850 Hamilton payroll; and 3) the June, 1860 Hamilton payroll. Each of these studies looked at records of over 1,000 workers, and assessed variables such as job, status, days worked, earnings, sex, literacy, school attendance, nativity, previous work experience, dates of entry and departure, and living situation (i.e., company boardinghouse or tenement vs. private housing, with or without family).

The fourth data file, the social origins study, used the register books of the Hamilton company, local genealogies, church, town and state vital records, federal manuscript censuses, and tax inventories to trace a group of 175 female mill workers in the 1830s back to the rural families and communities from which they came. In addition to the kinds of data collected in the first three studies, information on 111 families of origin and 113 families of procreation was obtained.

The fifth study, the 1860 Millhand sample, drew a systematic sample of millhands from the 1860 federal manuscript census to examine the households and family lives of women workers. For 253 sample members living at home there is coded information on all family members enumerated in the census. The 1860 mill family file has data on the 1,439 members of these families.

The Murray Center holds SPSS programs and data for these five studies, and for a number of smaller auxilliary studies as well. Descriptions, documentations, and computer printouts generated in the process of analyzing the data are available at the Murray Center.

I. Methods
DESIGN: instit rec. MEASURES: closed quest. TIME: 19th. TYPE: instit, indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 6-12, 13-17, mix. SES: work. RACE: unk2. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work cond, occup. FAMILY: fam struc, fam back. EDUC: ed hist.

Duncan, G. & Morgan, J. Panel Study of Income Dynamics, 1968-1979, A514, (a).

The Panel Study of Income Dynamics is a panel study begun in 1968 and continuing annually, surveying a nationally representative sample of heads of households, assessing primarily their employment, earnings, and expenditures. In 1976 the Survey Research Center at the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan undertook the task of interviewing, predominantly via telephone, 5,862 'heads' of families and 3,482 wives. This was the first and only year that it was financially possible to include assessment of wives.

In the 1976 interview year, both husbands and wives were asked questions concerning employment. Work history was investigated to determine the effect on earnings and job status of interruptions in employment lasting a year or more, and both wives and new 'heads' were asked for a great deal of background information. The 1975 questions on housing satisfaction and the series of questions on personal efficacy and planning were dropped from the head's questionnaire. This questionnaire retained wife's occupation and her 1975 earnings, however, for the sake of continuity.

Questions unique to the wife's interview covered her hours spent on housework and child care, child care arrangements made by working mothers, the number of children she raised, her patterns of work before and after the children's births, her future working plans, the number of children she expected to have in all, how much education she expected children to have, and what husband thought about having (more) children and about his wife working. Finally, wives were asked the six questions which constituted the heads' 1968-1972 efficacy and planning indexes.

The Murray Center has access to all computer accessible data from the twelve waves of the Panel Study of Income Dynamics through the Government Data Center. Our Murray Center staff can facilitate access to the data.

I. Methods

DESIGN: survey, longit, x-sect. MEASURES: closed int, open int. TIME: 60s, 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: male, fem. AGE: mix. SES: hetero. RACE: hetero. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: no.

II. Content

WORK: work cond, work plans, job sat, work hist. FAMILY: fam back, fam struc, childcare. EDUC: ed hist. SOCIAL: time. PSYCH: life sat.

Education Commission of the States. National Assessment of Educational Progress, 1973-, A662, (a).

The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) is a continuing survey of the knowledge, skills, understandings, and attitudes of young Americans. Each year for the past 11 years, 75,000 to 100,000 persons have been assessed in one or more learning areas taught in the schools.

NAEP uses stratified, multi-stage probablilty samples in all assessments. Within specified geographic areas, a random sample of public and private schools is selected. Nine-, 13-, and 17-year-old students within schools are then randomly sampled. Between 5 and 15 different forms, or booklets, for each assessment are develped. Each booklet is administered to a separate random sample of respondents within the sampled schools, such that a specific school is likely to be sampled for more than one booklet. One result of this method is that there are between 5 and 15 different probability samples for each age group and each subject area assessed.

A test for the relevant subject area is administered to selected subjects. The data that are currently available are from the areas of mathematics, reading and literature, science, and citizenship and social studies. Different areas were assessed during different years and there is usually at least one follow-up assessment for each subject area. A number of background variables are available in all files. At the school level, region, census division, type and size of community, occupational mix, grade range, racial composition, total enrollment, and Title I eligibility are included. At the respondent level, items include age, sex, race, parents' education, and availability of reading materials in the home. From 1972-1973 on, regional migration variables are included for older age groups. From 1975-1976 on, 17-year-olds were asked additional background questions, including homework and TV viewing habits, languages spoken in the home, racial/ethnic heritage, and household possessions.

NAEP plans to conduct follow-ups regularly. These data will be made publicly available as they are collected.

Codebooks and computer accessible data on tape are housed at the Murray Center for the following subject areas, years, and age groups: Mathematics (1972-1973, 1977-1978, 1981-1982;9-, 13-, and 17-year-olds). The remaining data may be obtained by the Murray Center through ICPSR. Codebooks and other literature pertaining to those data are housed at the Murray Center. Murray Center staff will facilitate access to these data.

I. Methods
DESIGN: survey. MEASURES: ach-apt test. TIME: 70s, 80s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: male, fem. AGE: 6-12, 13-17, 23-29. SES: hetero. RACE: hetero. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: no.

II. Content
PSYCH: cog dev.

Elias, M. Two Subcultures of Maternal Care in the United States, 1981-1983, A710, (a).

The purpose of this longitudinal study was to contrast the maternal care of two groups of middle-class American mothers and to assess the effect of these different patterns of maternal care on infant development. Sixteen of the mothers involved in the study were selected because of their commitment to the La Leche style of maternal care, which emphasizes the benefits of breast feeding, late weaning, and frequent infant-mother physical contact. A comparison group of sixteen mothers who nursed their infants, but did not belong to the La Leche League, also participated in the study.

Researchers visited the families at their homes eight times over a period of two years when the baby was 2, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 20, and 24 months old. At each home visit there were brief interviews in which data on family's overall health, infant's sleeping patterns, introduction of supplementary food, weaning age, and resumption of mother's menstral cycle were collected. There were also 90 minutes of observation of mother-infant interaction at each home visit. Mothers recorded breastfeeding frequency and duration on time lines in a diary for one 24 hour period at each of the above eight age points. Extensive home interviews were conducted with the mothers at 6 weeks, 13 months, and 24 months. A videotape of three minutes of face-to-face interaction between mother and infant was also made during a home visit. Additionally, a Rothbart Infant Behavior Questionnaire to assess temperament was filled out at home by the mother at 9 months, and testing to assess language development and vocabulary was completed at home at 20 months.

There were five laboratory visits to assess infant motor and mental development. Bayley Scales of Infant Development were administered at 10 and 24 months and Kagan cognitive tests (also called draw-a-face tests) at 22 months. During the laboratory visits, videotapes were made of the Ainsworth Strange Situation procedure at 12 and 22 months and of the interaction of infant with unfamiliar peer at 23 months.

The Murray Center holds all computer, videotape, and raw data from this study. Follow-up is possible with the collaboration of the contributor.

I. Methods

DESIGN: fld study, longit. MEASURES: open quest, closed quest, beh obs, ach-apt test. TIME: 80s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: -50. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 0-5, mix. SES: up mid, non lab force. RACE: wh. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
FAMILY: fam struc, childcare, parent. EDUC: ed hist. SOCIAL: time, soc net, member. VALUES: philosophy. PSYCH: cog dev, social int. PHYS HLTH: general, preg, menstru, care.

Epstein, C. F. Women in Law, 1966, 1972, 1976, A168, (a).

This interview study was begun in 1965 in order to learn by what paths women became lawyers and how the aura of exclusion in the legal profession affected their careers. The study focused on the treatment of women attorneys by their colleagues and families, the pressures they faced, and the lifecycle changes and societal changes which affected their career paths.

Data collection spanned the period from 1965 through 1980. In 1965 and 1966, 61 female attorneys from New York City and surrounding areas were interviewed using a structured open-ended interview protocol. The sample was random and included lawyers in a range of practices. In the early 1970s Epstein conducted informal interviews with younger women who had entered the profession since the completion of the first study. In 1976, a Guggenheim Fellowship funded interviews with another sample of women in specifically targeted fields of law, including district attorneys, Wall Steet lawyers, and lawyers in small feminist firms. In this phase several informal interviews with male lawyers and legal educators were also conducted. There are a total of 59 interviews from the post-1966 phases of the data collection-- 49 with females and 10 with males.

The 1965 interview schedule included questions on the type of practice, specialty, clients, salience of being a woman in the law, professional memberships, feelings about work, career patterns, education, income, family background, and home responsibilities and work/family conflicts. The later interviews cover many of the same topics but in a less systematic format.

The Murray Center holds typed transcripts and notes for 120 subjects, 110 women and 10 men. No coded data are available, however, there are some frequencies on some portions of the 1965-1966 data. Cassette tapes of some interviews are also available.

Follow-up is possible with the consent of the contributor.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study, x-sect. MEASURES: open int, closed int. TIME: 60s, 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem, male. AGE: mix. SES: up mid. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: no.

II. Content
WORK: work cond, job sat, work att, work hist, work plans, role conf.
FAMILY: fam back, fam struc, fam plans, div labor, fam sat, parent.
EDUC: ed hist, ed envir. SOCIAL: soc policy, member, soc net.
SEXROLE: men-women att.

Epstein, C. F. Black Professional Women, 1969, A012, (b).

The purpose of this study was to explore the special conditions which enable black professional women to create a self-image and achievement value system, the problems attendant to traditional female roles, and the reinforcing components of the work situation. The study was also conducted in order to test the findings of a similar study the researcher did with white women lawyers.

In 1969 the researcher interviewed 35 black women in the following professions: law, medicine, dentistry, university teaching, journalism, business, and social service administration. Nursing, social work, and teaching at other than the university level were excluded.

A structured, open-ended interview was employed. The questions included nature of work, clients, disadvantages of being a woman, disadvantages of being black, relationships at work, professional associations, community organizations, education, demographics, family life, income, and dual career conflict.

The Murray Center holds data for 35 women. Interviews are available for 22 women. Other descriptive materials are available for 26 women, and cassette tapes are available for 16 women.

Follow-up is possible with the consent of the contributor.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: open int. TIME: 60s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: -50. SEX: fem. AGE: mix. SES: up mid. RACE: bl. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: no.

II. Content
WORK: work hist, work cond, work plans, occup, work att, job sat, role conf. FAMILY: fam back, fam struc, fam plans, fam sat, divorce, parent, div labor, childcare. EDUC: ed hist. SOCIAL: soc net. SEXROLE: men-women att.

Erickson, V. L. Longitudinal Ego and Moral Study of Women's Lives, 1973-1977, A579, (a).

This study began in the spring of 1973 as a psychological growth curriculum designed to promote and test structural change in the spheres of ego and moral development of a group of female high school students. The curriculum was developed by the contributor with a classroom teacher and school counselor through the Minneapolis Public Schools/University of Minnesota Developmental Education Program.

The sample consisted of 23 female high school sophomores who registered for a one-quarter elective class, 'A Study of Women Through Literature,' at an urban public high school. Subsequent to the initial 1973 curriculum intervention, 21 of the original 23 students were followed up annually for four years. The subjects were 15 and a half to 16 years old at the time of the initial testing.

The pretests included a moral judgment interview (Kohlberg, 1969), a sentence completion measure of ego maturity (Loevinger and Wessler, 1970), an attitude toward women scale (Spence, 1973), a self-report questionnaire of critical events, and demographic information. Subjects then participated in the 12 week course which included field interviewing of girls and women across the life span. The interview format was designed to aid students in understanding the major motivational and value positions of their interviewees as well as to illustrate differences in developmental stages. Students also read plays and short stories selected to provide a developmental view of ego and moral maturity, as well as studied articles on issues of women's rights and roles. At the course's conclusion and in the four annual follow-ups the students completed the above mentioned measures. In 1976-1977, subjects also received a measure of identity developed by Gilligan.

The Murray Center holds the completed questionnaires and developmental measures for data collected in 1973 to 1977. Some types of case-study analyses of these data have been reserved for Dr. Erickson and her students. A 1981 follow-up of the sample has been completed, the follow-up data are not available at this time. No follow-up is possible.

I. Methods

DESIGN: fld study, longit. MEASURES: open quest, open int, proj test, attitude. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: -50. SEX: fem. AGE: 13-17, 18-22. SES: hetero. RACE: unk2. LOCATION: ncen. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: no.

II. Content

WORK: work plans. FAMILY: fam plans. VALUES: philosophy, morality. PSYCH: self est, pers, cog dev, life sat. SEXROLE: men-women att, sex role orient.

Federal Election Commission. U. S. Senate and House of Representatives Campaigns, 1980, 1982, A725, (a).

These two data sets contain reports on financial activities of U.S. Senate and House of Representative Campaigns in 1979-1980 and 1981-1982. Data is collected and disseminated by the Federal Election Commission.

The two data sets contain information of the campaigns of all individuals who registered under the Federal Election Campaign Act as 1979 or 1980 candidates (2,288) and as 1981 or 1982 (2,240) candidates for the Federal offices of U.S. Senator or U.S. Representative. Also included are individuals who were certified by the appropriate state authorities as official candidates for Senate or House Offices in a 1979-1980 of 1981-1982 primary, runoff, or convention/caucus, or general election, but who were not officially registered as candidates under the Federal Election Campaign Act.

Data for each election year include summarized financial disclosure information on each campaign including total number and dollar amounts of receipts and disbursements, and a breakdown of campaign contributions by size and type of contribution. Also included is information filed by each contributor on contributions made to candidates and/or expenditures on behalf of candidates.

The Murray Center holds computerized data and a detailed codebook for each campaign year.

These data are public information and follow-up is possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: instit rec. MEASURES: closed quest. TIME: 70s, 80s. TYPE: instit. SIZE: 1000+. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: no.

II. Content
POLITICS: activism.

Finn, A. N. Japanese Competitive Success: A Study in Motivation of Japanese Women, 1984, A701, (a).

The purpose of this study was to examine how interpersonal competition arouses the motive to avoid success in Japanese men and women. The researcher was interested in this phenomenon as competitive behavior is required for career success in Japan.

The sample comprised 149 Japanese women and 56 Japanese men. Most of the subjects were students at prestigious Japanese universities. Fourteen of the women had completed their schooling and their ages ranged from 24 to 60 years old. Thirteen of these women were married. The students represented all four classes and a wide variety of majors.

The subjects were administered six TATs to assess the motive to avoid success as originally designed by Matina Horner. Verbal leads (rather than picture cues) were used to eliminate as many sex and cultural biases as possible. The subjects also responded to a short sentence completion test, and described three events in their lives in which they felt successful, proud, or a situation in which they felt they had failed. Fourteen forced choice questions determined risk preference. An anagram test assessed performance under various conditions. At the conclusion of the testing sessions, subjects answered questions about stage of life, educational background, career aspirations, and family background. A small sub-sample of the subjects was interviewed.

The Murray Center has translations of all the TAT stories. The remainder of the questionnaires are available in Japanese. Coded data for all of the measures are available. The interviews are not available. Follow-up is not possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: closed quest, proj test, open quest, pers test. TIME: 80s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 18-22, mix. SES: unkl. RACE: asian. LOCATION: non us. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work plans. FAMILY: fam back. EDUC: ed hist. PSYCH: pers, motiv.

Finney, R. Business and Family Life of Self-Employed Women, 1979, A543, (a).

This study examined the characteristics of the business careers and family lives of self-employed women in Hawaii. Subjects in this study were 230 self-employed women. The sample represented both business owners and those in the agricultural sector, and included women from a variety of ethnic backgrounds. Subjects were located through business directories, women professional organizations, the Yellow Pages, and professional networks.

Data collection began in 1977 and extended through 1979. Researchers initially contacted subjects by phone to set personal, semistructured interviews which lasted between one and five hours. Interviews were taped on audio cassettes from which transcripts were typed. Researchers also kept written notes on copies of the interview protocol.

In addition to the usual areas explored in entrepreneurship studies (e.g., motivation, capital, background factors, etc.), the study addressed the women's views about combining business and family life, their problems and coping strategies at different life cycle stages, and what they wanted to learn from and teach to each other about their business and family lives.

All raw and computer accessible data on tape are available.

Follow-up of consenting subjects may be possible by arrangement with the Murray Center after the original researcher has published her findings.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: closed int, open int. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem. AGE: mix. SES: mid. RACE: wh, asian. LOCATION: west. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work cond, work plans, job sat, occup, work att, work hist, role conf. FAMILY: fam struc, childcare, div labor. EDUC: ed hist. SOCIAL: time. PSYCH: motiv, life sat. SEXROLE: men-women att.

Fleming, J. Correlates of Fear of Success in Black High School Females, 1974, A532, (a).

This study was undertaken to explore the relationship between the motive to achieve and achievement (as well as nonachievement) related behaviors in black female adolescents. Two samples of black high school students were used. Subjects for the first sample were 24 girls and 35 boys enrolled in grades 9-12 at a predominantly black vocational high school in New England. Subjects for the second sample were 44 girls and 38 boys enrolled in grades 9-12 at a predominantly white college preparatory high school in New England, in close proximity to the high school from which the first sample was selected.

During a regular classroom session, both samples of students wrote stories to four verbal projective cues and answered a series of questions regarding achievement-related aspirations, attitudes and behaviors, sex role orientation, relationships with family, opinions regarding the writings of black leaders, opinions about interracial relationships, and background information. Also included were measures assessing anxiety -- emotional tension; self-concept; and hopes, wishes, and fears. Several cognitive tasks were also administered.

The Murray Center has photocopies of all raw data, as well as computer accessible data cards.

Follow-up may be performed only with the collaboration of the original researcher.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: proj test, closed quest, cog task. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 13-17, 18-22. SES: work, mid. RACE: bl. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work hist, work plans. FAMILY: fam back, fam plans. EDUC: ed envir, ed plans. SOCIAL: soc net. POLITICS: polit att. VALUES: religion. PSYCH: motiv, pers, self est. SEXROLE: sex role social, men-women att. MENT HLTH: anxiety, stress. PHYS HLTH: general.

Flexman, N. Success and Failure Incidents From Self-Employed Women, 1979, A565, (a).

The purpose of this study was to investigate how self-employed women interpret the entrepreneurial experience. Business-related incidents of success and failure from self-employed women were examined from two perspectives: 1) Bakan's (1966) constructs of agency and communion, and 2) attribution theory.

A pool of potential respondents (self-employed women living in a large midwestern metropolitan area) was screened by telephone to ensure that they met the following criteria: 1) the woman must have been in business for herself continuously for at least two years in the same business; 2) she must have started the business herself, initiated the business in partnership, or bought the business; 3) if the business was a partnership or corporation, over half the ownership must have been held by women; and 4) she must have been working full time in one or more self-employment situations. If a respondent did not meet the criteria, a replacement was chosen randomly from the pool. Seventy-six women were excluded from the sample in this way. The final sample consisted of 61 women.

Data were collected in 1979 by personal interviews. Each women was asked to describe and answer questions about three success incidents and three failure incidents related to her business. Questions about the meaning respondents attached to each incident were based on Bakan's constructs of agency and communion. For each incident, respondents were also asked to rate each of 11 causes to which the incident might be attributed. A Career Information Interview Schedule was also used to collect background data on the business, work history, influential persons, parents' occupations, marital status, and family structure of the respondents.

Follow-up of subjects is possible through the Murray Center, given the researcher's permission. The Murray Center holds all machine accessible data on tape and cards for this study, as well as the completed interview schedules and codebook.

I. Methods

DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: closed int, open int, attitude. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 50-100. SEX: fem. AGE: mix. SES: mid, up mid. RACE: wh. LOCATION: ncen. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work cond, work plans, work hist. FAMILY: fam struc, fam back.

Foltz, D. Postponement of the First Birth: Patterns of Childbearing in an Educated Group of Women, 1980, A615, (a).

This longitudinal follow-up study was designed to investigate women's childbearing choices, specifically factors which influence the timing of the first birth. The study involved both the secondary analysis of data collected by Lois W. Hoffman in 1974 and the collection of follow-up data in 1980 from Hoffman's subjects. Hoffman's 1974 study was a follow-up of Horner's 1965 fear of success sample. All three waves of data collection (Horner, 1965; Hoffman, 1974; and Foltz, 1980) are on file at the Murray Center as separate data sets.

Of the 86 women who had participated in Hoffman's 1974 study, 58 participated in this follow-up study. The average age of the 1980 respondents was 33.5 years, and all but one were college graduates. Forty-five were married, and 44 were working.

Data collection was carried out by means of a 28-page mailed questionnaire. Variables assessed included number of children, reasons for having children and/or plans to have children in the future, satisfaction with timing of parenthood, actual or anticipated changes due to parenthood, marital status and marital satisfaction, work history, current work status, career plans, income and spouse's income, and report of changes in personal goals since 1974.

The Murray Center holds all completed questionnaires from this study as well as machine accessible data on cards and tape. Follow-up may be possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study, longit. MEASURES: closed quest. TIME: 80s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 50-100. SEX: fem. AGE: 30-39. SES: mid, up mid, non lab force. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: no.

II. Content
WORK: work plans, work hist, job sat, role conf. FAMILY: fam struc, fam plans, fam sat, fam att. EDUC: ed hist. VALUES: philosophy. PHYS HLTH: preg.

Fox, G. L. Detroit Mother-Daughter Communication Patterns Study, 1978, A697, (b).

The purpose of this study was to investigate the influence of mothers on the sexual and contraceptive behavior of teenage daughters. Patterns of communication between mothers and daughters about sex roles and sexual behavior in different types of families were examined.

The sample consisted of 449 14- or 15-year-old girls and their mothers, all of whom volunteered for the study. The sampling frame consisted of public school registration lists from the Detroit school system. Within each of seven schools, chosen on the basis of overall socioeconomic standing and racial composition of the student bodies, registration lists were stratified by race, sex, and birthdate. Fifty-six percent of the sample were black, and 44% white.

Face-to-face structured interviews were administered to the pairs of mothers and daughters separately but simultaneously. The following topics were covered: work, family, and educational plans; communication about dating, sexual morality, birth control, reproduction, menstruation, and sexual intercourse; activities mothers and daughters do together; friendship; parenting; satisfaction with the mother-daughter relationship; attitudes about sexual behavior; sex role attitudes; pregnancy and abortion; birth control; and basic demographic information.

The Murray Center has acquired a tape containing all the data from the mother and daughter interviews through the Data Archive on Adolescent Pregnancy and Pregnancy Prevention (DAAPPP). All coding information is available. Follow-up is not possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: survey, x-sect. MEASURES: closed int, open int. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 501-1000. SEX: fem. AGE: 13-17, mix. SES: hetero. RACE: wh, wh. LOCATION: ncen. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: no.

II. Content
WORK: work plans, work cond. FAMILY: fam plans, div labor, fam sat, parent, fam back. EDUC: ed plans, ed envir. SOCIAL: member, soc net. PSYCH: social int. SEXROLE: men-women att. PHYS HLTH: sex, preg, menstru, care, abor.

Fox, M. Unmarried Adult Mothers: A Study of the Parenthood Transition From Late Pregnancy to Two Months Postpartum, and 15-18 Month Follow-Up, 1978-1980, A548, (a).

This exploratory study was undertaken to investigate the factors affecting adaptation to motherhood among single new mothers. The aim of this study was to identify the social and psychological factors which contribute to positive adaptation to motherhood under such circumstances within a population of white middle-class adult women.

Twenty unmarried caucasian women who were at least 23 years old and pregnant with their first child were recruited for the study, primarily through the offices of obstetricians in private practice in the Boston area.

The major research hypotheses stated that the eight independent variables, assessed during late pregnancy, would predict maternal role adaptation at two months postpartum. Data were collected about socioeconomic resources expected during the first year of parenting, degree of involvement with the baby's father, pregnancy decision making, capacity for nurturance, visualization of self as mother, feminine body image (gender identity), prepartum anxiety, prepartum depression, and maternal role adaptation two months postpartum.

The follow-up study, 15-18 months after the birth of the subject's baby, included three measures: a one-page one-year Interview Questionnaire; the State-Trait Anxiety Index measure used also in the initial data collection; and a taped interview on reactions to motherhood, attitudes towards the baby, changes in feeding, the baby's development, childrearing practices and involvement with and support from the baby's father.

The Murray Center has acquired all raw and machine accessible data generated by this study. The raw data consists of written responses to questions about finances and child-care resources, a clinical interview (tape recorded and transcribed), a projective drawing task, the A-State Scale (anxiety), and the Pitt Scale (depression).

The machine accessible data are in the form of punched cards and a codebook.

There is no possibility of follow-up.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study, longit. MEASURES: open int, proj test, open quest, closed quest, pers test. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: -50. SEX: fem. AGE: 23-29, 30-39. SES: up mid, mid. RACE: wh. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: role conf, work hist. FAMILY: childcare, fam plans, fam back, fam att, fam sat, parent. SOCIAL: soc net, time, sup sys. MENT HLTH: depress, anxiety, stress. PHYS HLTH: general, preg, menstru.

Franklin, D. Correlates of Participation and Nonparticipation in the Women's Liberation Movement, 1974, A553, (a).

This study examines the correlates of participation in the women's liberation movement, particularly with regard to self-concept and the marital power relationship. The data were collected between 1972 and 1974.

Subjects were 85 couples married at least 2 years, and in which the wives were matched on four variables - age, education, number of children, and religion. Thirty-five of the wives had actively participated in organized women's liberation groups for at least six months; 15 women considered themselves feminists, but had not participated; and the remaining 35 were not involved in the women's movement and did not consider themselves feminists.

All of the respondents, male and female, filled out a questionnaire form covering demographic variables, self-concept variables, and information on the marital relationship, especially the exertion of power in marriage. Each respondent was also interviewed by the researcher concerning his/her attitude toward the women's movement, reasons for participating or not participating (if female), and the effects of the movement on his/her life.

All raw and coded data and codebooks are available. An interested user would be free to keypunch cards from the coded data.

No follow-up of these subjects is possible.

I. Methods

DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: closed quest, open quest, pers test, attitude, open int. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 23-29, 30-39, 40-49. SES: mid, up mid. RACE: unk2. LOCATION: ncen, west. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

FAMILY: fam back, childcare, fam sat, fam att, div labor, parent. EDUC: ed hist. SOCIAL: member. POLITICS: polit att, polit soc, activism. PSYCH: self est, pers. SEXROLE: sex role social, men-women att. MENT HLTH: depress.

Furstenberg, F. F. Remarriage After Divorce, 1979, A726, (b).

The purpose of this two year follow-up study (for a description of the original see Spanier, A738) was to investigate the changing patterns of remarriage and to examine the possibility that the form and functioning of first and second marriages might be different.

Of the original 205 respondents, 181 participated in the follow-up. As described in more detail in the listing of the original study, the sample is white with a range of social classes. Sixty-two of the subjects had remarried by the time of the second interview, and their spouses were interviewed as well.

Face-to-face structured interviews were conducted by the Institute for Survey Research (ISR) of Temple University. The following topics were covered: background information on current relationship, children living in the household, parenting and the division of responsibilities for childrearing, visitation of children not living in the household, attitudes towards stepchildren, plans for more children, relationship with former and current spouse, social network, plans for and attitudes about remarriage, physical and mental health, and economics. Many of the questions are directly comparable to those in the original data collection.

The Murray Center has a data tape containing the data from both waves of this study and accompanying coding information. Further follow-up is not possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study, longit. MEASURES: closed int, open int. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: male, fem. AGE: mix. SES: mid, work, pov, non lab force. RACE: wh. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work cond. FAMILY: fam struc, divorce, parent, fam att, fam plans, fam sat, div labor. SOCIAL: soc net. PSYCH: life sat, self est. MENT HLTH: stress. PHYS HLTH: sex, general.

Ginzberg, E., & Yohalem, A. Life Styles of Educated Adult Women, 1961-1974, A070, (a).

The major purpose of this longitudinal study was to examine factors that influenced the life patterns of highly educated women. The study focused primarily on the role of work in the women's lives. Data were collected in two waves, first in 1961 and 1963 and again in 1974.

The first wave of data collection consisted of a mailed questionnaire sent to all women who received graduate fellowships or scholarships in the arts and sciences, as well as some other graduate professional schools at Columbia, between 1945 and 1951. Usable instruments were received from all subjects.

The questionnaire from the first wave focused on the role of work in the lives of the respondents, educational and employment histories, problems combining career and family, present and past activities, satisfactions derived from present life situations, family background, and present home life.

In the second wave, questionnaires were sent to all of the original respondents who could be reached. A total of 226 usable questionnaires were returned. This self-administered questionnaire emphasized work-related experiences and the extent to which the women were able to realize their goals. There were both precoded and open-ended items concerning employment history, current work schedule, sex discrimination in employment, achievements, educational history, marital status, and children's employment.

All raw data and computer accessible data on cards and tape from both waves are available. Follow-up is possible

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study, longit. MEASURES: open quest, closed quest. TIME: 60s, 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 301-500. SEX: fem. AGE: mix. SES: up mid. RACE: mix samp. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work hist, work plans, job sat. FAMILY: fam struc. EDUC: ed hist, ed envir, ed plans. SOCIAL: member, time, soc policy. SEXROLE: sex role social, men-women att.

Goodman, N. Career Patterns of the Harvard-Radcliffe Program in Business Administration Alumnae, 1974, A071, (a).

This study was conducted to determine those factors facilitating and/or impeding the career development of women in management.

In November 1974, questionnaires were mailed to the 1,114 female students of the Harvard-Radcliffe Program in Business Administration who graduated between 1938 and 1963 (the span of the program's existence) for whom the Alumnae Office had addresses. A total of 828 women completed the questionnaire.

The questionnaire consisted of short-answer and precoded questions regarding background and demographic information, employment and volunteer history, salary and other work-related measures, family involvement, and the Harvard-Radcliffe Program in Business Administration.

All computer accessible and raw data are available.

Follow-up may be possible with the collaboration of the original researcher.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study, x-sect. MEASURES: closed quest. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 501-1000. SEX: fem. AGE: 30-39, 40-49, 50-59. SES: up mid. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work hist, job sat. EDUC: ed hist. SOCIAL: soc policy, member.

Gramick, J. Study of the Coming Out Process and Coping Strategies of Lesbian Women, 1979, A656, (a).

The purpose of this study was to document the coming out process in lesbian women and to create a seven-stage model to describe this process. Unlike other studies of lesbians, this study included black lesbians and older lesbians, and excluded bisexual women.

The sample comprised 118 women in the Baltimore-Washington, D.C. area. Eighteen of these women were evaluated as bisexual or predominantly heterosexual in orientation. One fourth of the remaining 100 women who completed all the measures were black. One half of the sample indicated no current religious affiliations and the remainder fit into the expected proportions of Catholics, Protestants, and Jews.

Between February and May, 1979, a team of six qualified interviewers conducted personal interviews with the subjects. These interviews consisted of 120 closed-ended questions and several open-ended questions, responses to which were recorded by the interviewer. Major categories in the interviews include coming out, job discrimination, societal oppression, coping strategies, religion, personal attitudes, relating in nongay society, miscellaneous, and demographic.

The Murray Center has all the closed-ended interview data on data cards and the necessary coding information. Typed responses to the open-ended questions are also available.

Follow-up is not possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study, x-sect. MEASURES: open int, closed int, attitude. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem. AGE: mix. SES: up mid, mid. RACE: bl, wh. LOCATION: south. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work cond. FAMILY: fam plans. SOCIAL: soc net, sup sys, member, soc policy, time. VALUES: religion. PSYCH: pers, life sat. SEXROLE: men-women att. MENT HLTH: coping, care. PHYS HLTH: sex.

Gurin, G. Michigan Student Study: A Study of Students in a Multiversity, 1962-1967, A002, (a).

This longitudinal data set was collected to assess the impact of college experience on students.

Freshmen students entering a large midwestern university in 1962 (N=2,207) and 1963 (N=2,161) were administered a two-hour questionnaire during the orientation period. Approximately 95% of the two cohort groups answered the questionnaire. The initial freshmen questionnaire consisted of both precoded and open-ended items dealing with high school experience, anticipated college success, interests and values, and relationships, both with family and peers.

In the second semester of their freshman year 450 subjects from each cohort group, one-half male and one-half female, were administered a supplemental questionnaire (information on this supplemental questionnaire is not available at the Murray Center). At the end of their senior year (1966 and 1967) these subjects were given a senior questionnaire which included items tapping university experience (including satisfaction with course work and living situation), process of decision-making, relationships with faculty, family and peers, future expectations (including career goals and marital plans, if any), items concerning the issue of career vs. family (male and female perspective), and group membership while at the university.

In addition to the 900 subjects tested again as seniors, 300 new subjects who were seniors in 1967 were also tested, to compensate for attrition of the sample over the four years.

Extensive interviews were also administered to 400 students entering as freshmen in 1962 and 1963 (200 from each group), once in the second semester of their freshmen year, and once in the second semester of their senior year. The freshmen and senior questionnaires were administered to these subjects as well. One hundred and fifty of the 200 subjects in each cohort were chosen randomly; the remaining 50 were chosen on the basis of characteristics thought to be predictive of involvement in a diversity of student groups and subcultures.

Thus, in all, approximately 1,600 subjects were selected from these various sources to respond to the senior questionnaire.

All computer accessible data are available at the Murray Center.

No follow-up is possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study, longit. MEASURES: open quest, closed quest, attitude, pers test, open int, closed int, ach-apt test. TIME: 60s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 18-22. SES: non lab force. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: ncen. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: role conf, work plans. FAMILY: fam back. EDUC: ed hist, ed envir, ed plans. SOCIAL: member, soc net, sup sys, soc policy. POLITICS: polit att, activism, pub policy. VALUES: philosophy, religion. PSYCH: life sat, pers, cog dev, self est. MENT HLTH: care, anxiety. PHYS HLTH: sex.

Gurin, G., Veroff, J., & Feld, S. Americans View Their Mental Health, 1957, A077, (a).

These studies were conducted to determine the status of mental health in the American adult population and to determine the typical coping styles used to deal with these problems.

The population from which each of these two representative samples was drawn (1957 and 1976) consisted of all United States adults, twenty-one years old or over, living in private homes. In both 1957 and 1976, area probability samples were drawn, with the county as the stratification unit. In 1957, 2,460 people responded and in 1976, 2,300 people responded to interviews conducted by the Survey Research Center, University of Michigan.

The questionnaires focused on various areas of one's life where problems may develop, such as marriage and family, the work situation and general social relationships. Subjects were asked about general satisfaction and satisfaction with their marital and work roles. Questions about health; attitudes about self, work, and family; coping styles and methods; and background items were also included. Finally, the interviews contained six TAT picture projective cues. The 1976 replication includes 70% of the questions asked in 1957.

Coded computer accessible data on tape are available for both the 1957 sample and the 1976 sample at the Murray Center. In addition, original TAT typed protocols from a random subsample are available at the Murray Center for both data collections. There are no other raw data. No follow-up of these subjects is possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: survey, x-sect. MEASURES: open int, closed int, proj test, pers test. TIME: 50s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: fem, male. AGE: mix. SES: hetero. RACE: hetero. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: job sat, work cond, work plans, work att, retire. FAMILY: fam sat, parent. SOCIAL: member, soc net, sup sys. PSYCH: life sat, pers, self est. MENT HLTH: coping, care, stress, anxiety, depress. PHYS HLTH: general.

Harlan, A. Patterns of Managerial Effectiveness and Career Development for Male and Female MBA's, 1976, A072, (a).

These data were collected in 1976 to explore the behavioral patterns and antecedents which differentiate successful from less successful managers, and to determine the extent to which these patterns vary by sex.

In May, 1976, questionnaires were sent to the 340 women who had graduated from Harvard Business School's MBA program during the 16 years women had been enrolled and to a random sample of 938 male MBA's stratified by year of degree and age from those years (1960-1975). A total of 185 women and 500 men completed the questionnaire.

The data collection instrument was a 10-page self-administered questionnaire consisting of both precoded and open-ended questions on demographics, background education, work history, job transitions, objective measures of success, attitudinal measures, life style, and marriage.

A computer accessible tape and copies of open ended questionnaire data are available.

Follow-up might be possible with the cooperation of the original researcher.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study, x-sect. MEASURES: open quest, closed quest. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 501-1000. SEX: fem, male. AGE: mix. SES: up mid, mid. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: unk. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work hist, work cond, occup, job sat. EDUC: ed hist, ed envir. SOCIAL: soc net, time. PSYCH: life sat.

Harris, L. & Associates. American Women's Opinion Poll of 1972, 1972, A676, (a).

The purpose of this 1972 study was to examine women's and men's perceptions of women's position in society. This survey is one of several similar national studies on women's political and economic participation, all of which were commissioned by Virginia Slims. The Murray Center has access to these comparable data sets (see Roper, 1974; Roper, 1980).

The 4,020 respondents were drawn from four national samples, two containing only women and two containing both women and men. The national samples were stratified by geographic region and metropolitan or nonmetropolitan residence. Respondents were randomly selected from the adults of each sex in the household.

Attitudes toward the changing status of women in society, sex discrimination, the women's movement, women in politics, and other major political issues were investigated. Data were gathered on the respondents' political involvement, organizational memberships, family income, and a variety of other demographic variables.

The Murray Center has access to this computer data through the Government Data Center. A copy of the codebook is held at the Murray Center.

I. Methods
DESIGN: survey, x-sect. MEASURES: closed int. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: fem, male. AGE: mix. SES: hetero. RACE: hetero. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
SOCIAL: soc policy, member, time. POLITICS: polit att, pub policy, activism, vote pat. PSYCH: life sat, self est. SEXROLE: men-women att, sex role orient.

Harvard-Radcliffe Child Care Council. Survey of Child Care Needs of Lower-Paid Personnel, 1979, A566, (a).

The purpose of this study was to identify unmet needs for child care among lower-paid personnel employed at Harvard University. This identification was aimed both at estimating the numbers of lower-paid staff currently and prospectively in need of better child care and at determining the causes of inadequate current care.

A brief questionnaire and cover letter was mailed to approximately 5,000 Harvard employees whose annual income was less than $15,000. Of the 371 respondents, 286 were female and 137 were mothers of at least one child.

The one-page questionnaire was designed to assess basic aspects of the subjects' job, basic demographic facts, financial situation, objective current child care arrangements, subjective evaluations of child care arrangements, and preferences for child care arrangements.

No follow-up of these subjects is possible.

The Murray Center has the completed questionnaires and computer accessible data on tape.

I. Methods
   DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: closed quest. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv.
   SIZE: 301-500. SEX: fem, male. AGE: mix. SES: unkl. RACE: unkl.
   LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: no.

II. Content
   WORK: work cond. FAMILY: childcare, fam struc.

Healey, D. E. Attitudes, Status, and Psychological Functioning of Women in Egalitarian and Traditional Marriages, 1978, A559, (a).

These data were collected in order to compare the attitudes and psychological functioning of wives in traditional and egalitarian marriages. Subjects were obtained by using the friendship pyramid method, and all were married with at least one child under the age of six. All subjects were nominated as either traditional or egalitarian, and the 60 who agreed with their nominations became subjects. There are 20 egalitarian, 20 traditional working, and 20 traditional nonworking subjects. In addition, data exist from 45 subjects who did not agree with their nominations.

The research instruments consisted of a biographical data sheet, a division of household chores checklist, a Maferr Inventory of Feminine Values, the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, Attitudes towards Female Authority, the How I Get My Way measure, Multiple Affect Adjective Check List, and the Langer 22 Item Screening Score. In addition, for each subject, there is an in-depth interview which was taped after the other instruments had been returned.

All computer accessible data, raw data, and audio tapes of the in-depth interviews are available for those subjects who agreed to deposit their data.

Follow-ups are possible for consenting subjects only.

I. Methods

DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: closed quest, open quest, pers test, attitude, open int. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 50-100. SEX: fem. AGE: 23-29, 30-39. SES: mid, up mid. RACE: wh. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

WORK: work hist, work plans, job sat, role conf. FAMILY: div labor, childcare, fam att, fam sat. EDUC: ed hist. SOCIAL: sup sys. PSYCH: life sat, self est. SEXROLE: men-women att, sex role orient. MENT HLTH: depress, anxiety, stress.

Heins, M. Practice and Life Patterns of Women and Men Physicians, 1975, A016, (a).

This study was undertaken to examine the career and work patterns of women physicians in comparison to both male physicians and nonphysician women neighbor controls. Of particular interest were factors involved in productivity, life cycle decisions, 'role overload', and 'role conflict' of men and women physicians, as well as demographic and attitudinal data on all three groups.

A 207-item questionnaire was administered by trained interviewers to 87 female physicians, 95 male physicians, and 87 female neighbors of the female doctors who acted as a control group in the tri-county metropolitan Detroit area in 1974-1975. Most of the neighbors did not have occupations outside the home.

Topics covered in the interview included demographic information, data on the respondent's spouse and parents, educational and occupational history, household division of labor, life-cycle decisions, role conflict issues; and attitudinal scales related to women in medicine, the structure of the medical profession, social change, women's roles in the family, the professions, and in the larger society; and religious and moral issues.

The Murray Center holds computer accessible data on tape and raw interview data from male and female physicians and female neighbor controls. No follow-up of the sample is possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: open int, closed int. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem, male. AGE: mix. SES: up mid. RACE: unk2. LOCATION: ncen. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work plans, work cond, work att, job sat, role conf, occup. FAMILY: fam struc, fam back, div labor. EDUC: ed hist. SOCIAL: time, member. POLITICS: polit att, pub policy, activism. VALUES: morality. PSYCH: life sat. SEXROLE: men-women att.

Hoffman, L. Fear of Success in Undergraduates: A Replication of Horner's Study, 1971, A076, (a).

These data were collected in order partially to replicate Matina Horner's (1965) original study of fear of sucess in college students. The major purposes of the study were (1) to investigate what aspects of the anticipation of success produce anxiety in women, and (2) to see whether during the six years between the gathering of Horner's and Hoffman's data, there had been a change in achievement orientations, particularly in the motive to avoid success.

The subjects, 144 female and 101 male undergraduates, were recruited from Introductory Psychology courses offered in the fall of 1971 at a large midwestern university. Questionnaires were administered to the participants in two separate evening sessions. The instruments included six projective story cues, a test to measure achievement anxiety, some sentence completions, and a forced choice questionnaire designed to examine attitudes about sex roles and women's achievements. The questionnaire also included items on background, career, and marriage expectations.

The Murray Center has a computer accessible tape and all completed raw instruments.

Follow-up may only be conducted with the collaboration of the original researcher.

I. Methods
DESIGN: lab exper, replic. MEASURES: proj test, attitude, closed quest, open quest, pers test. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 18-22. SES: non lab force. RACE: mix samp, wh. LOCATION: ncen. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
FAMILY: fam plans, fam back. EDUC: ed hist, ed plans. PSYCH: motiv, cog dev. SEXROLE: men-women att. MENT HLTH: anxiety.

Hoffman, L. W. Michigan Follow-Up of Horner's 1965 Study -- Sex Differences in College Students in Achievement Motivation and Performance, 1974, A014, (a).

This study was a follow-up of the subjects in the original study of fear of success conducted by Matina Horner in 1965 with 88 men and 89 women, most of whom were freshmen when tested by Horner. Specifically, Hoffman examined whether fear of success and 'n' Achievement scores changed over time in this sample, and also whether the degree to which the original 1965 fear of success scores predicted subsequent behavior -- such as marriage, motherhood, career, pursuit of further education, etc.

The original men and women who participated in the 1965 Horner study were recontacted by letter and asked to participate in the follow-up study. Questionnaires were then mailed to all 177 subjects; a total of 72 men and 86 women returned questionnaires.

The research instruments consisted of six projective story cues and a lengthy questionnaire. The questionnaire contained both open-ended and precoded questions about life events since 1965, including demographic information, education and work histories, family background, and family status. Subjects also answered questions about their attitudes toward work, marriage, childbearing, sex roles, and the external events which they felt had affected their attitudes.

All computer accessible data on cards and tape and raw data are available.

These subjects were followed-up by a Murray Center researcher, Deane Foltz. Her data are available as well.

Additional follow-up may be possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: lab exper, longit. MEASURES: proj test, open quest, closed quest. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 23-29. SES: non lab force. RACE: wh, mix samp. LOCATION: ncen. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work plans, work hist, job sat, work att. FAMILY: fam back, fam plans, fam sat, fam att. EDUC: ed hist, ed plans. PSYCH: life sat, self est. SEXROLE: men-women att, sex role orient. PHYS HLTH: preg.

Horner, M. S. Sex Differences in College Students in Achievement Motivation and Performance in Competitive and Noncompetitive Situations, 1965, A075, (a).

This study was conducted to determine if the motive to avoid success was one factor responsible for the unresolved sex differences in previous research on achievement motivation.

The sample consisted of 90 women and 88 men who were students in Introductory Psychology (largely freshmen) at the University of Michigan in the winter of 1965. In two evening group sessions subjects were administered six verbal projective cues, the Alpert-Haber(1960) Achievement Anxiety Test, and three timed tests entitled 'Ability Indices.' The latter included one half of the Lowell (1952) scrambled words test, a series of solvable and nonsolvable line puzzles, and an arithmetic puzzle.

In the second test period, subjects were randomly assigned to one of three performance conditions: the noncompetitive (NC), the mixed sex competitive (MF and FM), and the same sex competitive (MM and FF). The instruments administered during the second testing session included a level of aspiration or risk preference task, three performance measures, and a personal questionnaire.

All existing raw data and computer accessible data on tape are available. Follow-up may be possible with the permission of the original researcher.

I. Methods
DESIGN: lab exper. MEASURES: proj test, pers test, cog task. TIME: 60s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 18-22. SES: non lab force. RACE: mix samp, wh. LOCATION: ncen. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work plans. EDUC: ed hist, ed plans. PSYCH: motiv, cog dev, creativ. MENT HLTH: anxiety.

Horner, M. S. Success Avoidant Motivation and Behavior: Its Developmental Correlates and Situational Determinants, 1972, A080, (a).

The purpose of this study was to develop an empirically-derived scoring system of success avoidant motivation and validate it by observing its behavioral correlates and situational determinants.

The sample consisted of 105 women and 106 men who were students in an introductory psychology class at the University of New Hampshire in the fall of 1972. In an initial session, two large groups, separated by an hour, were administered five verbal cues, as well as the Lowell Scrambled Word test, the Test of Perception of Traits in Others, and a basic questionnaire.

One month after the first session the second session was held with individuals randomly assigned to groups. The 'aroused' group paired a male and female subject with comparable verbal skills judged by their performance on the Scrambled Word test. The females in this condition were always 'winners' in order to arouse success avoidant motives in the female subjects. Performance tasks, the Hand Test, a second set of five verbal cues, the Anagram Task, and a General Information Questionnaire were all given to all subjects.

In the 'nonarousal' group, subjects were not paired in order not to generate feelings of competition. They were given a booklet only labeled 'Arithmetic Problems,' with no performance feedback, as well as the other tests. A 'cooperative' group, whose tests results were not analyzed, were given verbal instructions to induce a cooperative set, and then the same measures.

All existing raw data and a computer accessible tape are available. Follow-up contacts may be possible with the permission of the original researcher.

I. Methods
DESIGN: lab exper. MEASURES: proj test, pers test, open quest, closed quest, cog task. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 18-22. SES: non lab force. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work plans. FAMILY: fam plans. EDUC: ed hist. PSYCH: motiv, cog dev. SEXROLE: men-women att.

Horner, M. S. Cognitive and Emotional Development in Early Adolescents, 1977, A527, (a).

These data were collected at an elite private secondary school in New England in 1975-1977, shortly after this previously all male institution had become coeducational. The purpose of the research was to examine the effect of a predominantly male environment upon the female students in the areas of achievement motivation and performance, sex role identification, moral and conceptual development, and eventual career choice.

All of the 48 girls who entered the school during its first year of coeducation and 196 boys were tested in December, 1975. The following winter, 1977, 184 students (75% of the original respondents) were tested again. During this testing, an additional sample of 55 boys and 38 girls was added to the study. Shortly after the first testing period, the 48 girls and a matched sample of boys were interviewed. After the second testing period, follow-up interviews were conducted.

The instruments used at Time I included five TAT's with verbal cues, the Alpert-Haber measure of test anxiety, the Bem sex-role inventory, an anagram, a Kohlberg moral judgment dilemma, and a short demographic sheet. The interview included questions on attitudes toward the school, relationships with parents, future expectations, self-concept, friendship patterns, influence of others, personal goals, and attitudes toward the women's movement. The Time II instruments used were measures assessing self-esteem (Rosenberg's self-esteem questionnaire), role taking ability (Feffer's 'People I Know'), identity status (sentence completion measure), moral development (Kohlberg's Moral Dilemma), and creativity (Uses of Object test). Also given were five TAT's with visual cues, and questions about parental values. The second interview focused on experiences during the past year and the degree to which the subjects felt closer to their personal goals. The new sample which was tested for the first time in 1977 was given measures of sex role orientation, moral development, self-esteem, creativity, and test anxiety as well as a demographic questionnaire.

The Murray Center has access to all the raw data for this study except the first wave of interviews and some of the follow-up interviews. A small amount of these data has been coded and scored, but most analysis remains to be done. A codebook and coded data are available for some demographic items, SSAT and Differential Aptitude test scores, and Fear of Success and Need for Power (scored from both sets of TAT's) -- all done by the original research team. Data from the 48 follow-up interview subjects were also scored for Fear of Success, self-definition, self-esteem, role complexity and attributions as part of a larger sample of adolescents studied by the Murray Center's research project funded by the Grant Foundation. The latter data are availabale on computer tape.

The subjects from the study cannot be followed-up.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study, longit. MEASURES: closed quest, proj test, open int, closed int, pers test, cog task. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 301-500. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 13-17. SES: non lab force. RACE: wh. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work plans. FAMILY: fam plans. EDUC: ed plans, ed envir. SOCIAL: soc net. VALUES: morality. PSYCH: self est, cog dev, life sat. SEXROLE: sex role orient, men-women att. MENT HLTH: anxiety.

Horst, L. Informal Barriers to Women Entering Engineering, 1980, A611, (a).

These data were collected in order to discern the relationship between certain characteristics of engineering programs and the informal social processes, such as social isolation, conflicting career and family plans, and experiences of discrimination, which affect women who choose to enter engineering.

The study was carried out at six educational institutions with engineering schools. The sample consisted of 483 subjects chosen through a stratified random sample of students. Subjects were well divided by academic year, sex, and within engineering or nonengineering school for each institution.

Questionnaires and structured interviews were conducted on each campus in 1980. Interviewers were recruited and trained by a local campus representative. Interviewers were the same sex as the respondents. The interview consisted of 119 closed and open-ended items covering demographic information; high school experiences; college major; career plans; perceptions of engineering and nonengineering students; and experiences of sex discrimination, social isolations, and conflicts.

The Murray Center has computer accessible data from the questionnaire and interviews, and raw data from the interviews.

Follow-up of the subjects may be possible with the contributor's consent.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: closed quest, open int, closed int, ach-apt test. TIME: 80s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 301-500. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 18-22, 23-29. SES: non lab force. RACE: unk2. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work plans, occup, work cond, work att. FAMILY: fam plans. EDUC: ed hist, ed plans, ed envir. SOCIAL: soc policy, sup sys, member. POLITICS: polit att. PSYCH: social int, pers. SEXROLE: men-women att, sex role orient.

Howe, F., Howard, S., & Strauss, M.J.B. Everywoman's Guide to Colleges and Universities, 1980, A632, (b).

The present study was undertaken by the Feminist Press to create a guide to colleges and universities which summarizes various offerings and conditions for women students, ranging from academics to child care.

Twenty-eight hundred public and private four-year colleges, public and private two-year colleges, and doctorate granting universities in all 50 states were sent an 11-page precoded questionnaire. The questionnaires were sent to the attention of someone responsible to the President or Chief Executive Officer of the school. Five hundred and eight-four colleges and universities are included in the resulting guide entitled 'Everywoman's Guide to Colleges and Universities.'

The questionnaire, created by a team of researchers at the Feminist Press, assess variables such as enrollment by gender and race, faculty by gender, faculty-student gender ratios, degrees awarded by gender, student leadership, services specific to women, women and the curriculum, women and sports, housing, student organizations, policies on equality and harrassment, career services, and others.

The Murray Center holds five data tapes from this research. One contains the data from the completed questionnaires; the remainder are tapes from federal agencies with information on enrollment, degrees conferred, full-time instructional faculty, and equal opportunity employment of all registered colleges and universities. Currently only the last four are available. In addition, completed questionnaires from 77 schools which were received too late to be included in the guide are available.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: open quest, closed quest. TIME: 80s. TYPE: instit. SIZE: 501-1000. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: no.

II. Content
EDUC: ed envir. SOCIAL: soc policy. MENT HLTH: care. PHYS HLTH: care.

Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research Candidate Name and Constituency Totals, 1788-1981, A668, (a).

This data set contains election returns and information on candidates for the United States President, Governor, House of Representatives, and the Senate.

County-level returns are available for over 90% of the races for President, Governor, and the House from 1912 to the present. Similar returns for Senate races from 1912 to the present are also available. For the 1788-1823 period, two-thirds of the results for presidential, gubernatorial, and House candidates are included in the data set. Returns from 1968-1981 include results for one additional state-wide office.

The computer tapes and codebook, which lists ICPSR political party codes, are available at the Government Data Center. Users may access these data through the Murray Center.

I. Methods
DESIGN: instit rec. MEASURES: vot rec. TIME: 18th, 19th, 00-39, 40s, 50s, 60s, 70s, 80s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: male, fem. AGE: mix. SES: hetero. RACE: hetero. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: no.

II. Content
POLITICS: vote pat.

Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research United States Historical Election Returns, 1788-1981, A671, (a).

This data set includes county level returns for the offices of President, Governor, U.S. Senator, and Representative between 1788 and 1981. Results for over 90% of all elections during this time period are available. Returns for another state-wide office, usually attorney general or secretary of state, are also available for the years 1968-1981.

Computer accessible data and codebooks are available through the Government Data Center. Murray Center staff can facilitate accesss to these data.

I. Methods
DESIGN: instit rec. MEASURES: vot rec. TIME: 18th, 19th, 00-39, 40s, 50s, 60s, 70s, 80s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: male, fem. AGE: mix. SES: hetero. RACE: hetero. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: no.

II. Content
POLITICS: vote pat.

Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research Roster of U.S. Congressional Office Holders and Biographical Characteristics of Members of the U.S. Congress, 1789-1980, A669, (a).

This data set contains information on 11,000 individual Congressional office holders, serving between 1789 and 1980. The data set consists of 104 variables describing the Congressional service and biographical characteristics of the office holders.

Congressional service variables include political party affiliation, district, state and region represented, and length and dates of service. State and region of birth, education, occupation, other political offices held, family political history, and reason for leaving Congress are among the biographical variables assessed.

This collection of data was derived by merging data from the ICPSR 'Roster of United States Congressional Office Holders, 1789-1979' (ICPSR 7557) and Carroll McKibbin's 'Biographical Characteristics of Members of the U.S. Congress, 1789-1978' (ICPSR 7428). The 'Biographical Directory of the American Congress' and ICPSR's 'United States Historical Election Returns, 1788-1979' are the primary sources of the data.

The Government Data Center holds tapes and codebooks for this study. Users can access these data through the Murray Center.

I. Methods
DESIGN: instit rec. MEASURES: vot rec. TIME: 18th, 19th, 00-39, 40s, 50s, 60s, 70s, 80s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: male, fem. AGE: mix. SES: unk2. RACE: unk2. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work hist. FAMILY: fam back. EDUC: ed hist. POLITICS: polit att.

Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research United States Roll Call Voting Records, 1789-1983, A670, (a).

These data sets include roll call voting records for all sessions of the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate between 1789 and 1983. The last set of roll call votes included is from the First Session of the 98th Congress.

The data have three sources. Roll call votes from the 1st to 75th House sessions and from the 1st to 73rd Senate sessions were keypunched from the Congressional Vote Analysis Collection prepared by Clifford Lord under WPA auspices. Records from the 74th to 78th Senate were collected by Richard Kirkendall of the University of Missouri. ICPSR staff prepared voting records for the 76th to 78th House sessions and for the 79th to 98th sessions of both chambers. ICPSR has standardized the format for roll call records from all years.

Computer tapes and codebooks for these data are available through the Government Data Center. Murray Center staff can facilitate access to this data.

I. Methods
DESIGN: instit rec. MEASURES: vot rec. TIME: 18th, 19th, 00-39, 40s, 50s, 60s, 70s, 80s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: male, fem. AGE: mix. SES: unk2. RACE: unk2. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: no.

II. Content
POLITICS: polit att, vote pat.

Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research Historical and Social Data: The United States, 1790-1970, A672, (a).

This data set consists of a collection of county and state level census information. Additionally, ecological and demographic data from other sources have been incorporated.

Data for all states are available in machine readable form. A subset of the data which includes four southern states (Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Tennessee) also can be obtained from the Government Data Center.

The data have been archived by ICPSR in their original form. There is no uniformity in the number of counties present because of boundary changes throughout this time period. A listing of boundary alterations is available from ICPSR by request and at cost.

Computer tapes are housed at the Government Data Center and can be accessed through the Murray Center.

I. Methods
DESIGN: instit rec. MEASURES: closed quest. TIME: 18th, 19th, 00-39, 40s, 50s, 60s, 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: male, fem. AGE: mix. SES: hetero. RACE: hetero. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work hist. FAMILY: fam struc. EDUC: ed hist.

Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research Referenda and Primary Election Materials, 1850-1981, A673, (a).

This data set includes returns for 11,000 state-wide referenda questions appearing on ballots during elections from the mid-nineteenth century to 1981. Returns are available on both state and county levels for all referanda. County-level returns for most gubernatorial, Senatorial, and Congressional races, occurring between 1910 and the present, are in this data set.

Referenda returns from 1968-1981 are in machine readable form. Only xerox copies of referenda returns prior to 1968 and of all primary election returns are available.

The computer tapes, xeroxes, and codebooks for these data are housed at the Government Data Center. Murray Center staff can facilitate user access to these data.

I. Methods
DESIGN: instit rec. MEASURES: vot rec. TIME: 19th, 00-39, 40s, 50s, 60s, 70s, 80s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: male, fem. AGE: mix. SES: hetero. RACE: hetero. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: no.

II. Content
POLITICS: vote pat.

Jennings, K. & Niemi, R. Youth-Parent Socialization Panel Study, 1965-1973, A675, (a).

The purpose of this longitudinal study was to examine the influence of parent-child relationships on change and continuity in political orientations.

Both parents and youth participated in this study. The population was chosen from a national sample of 97 secondary schools, 11 of which were private. Fifteen to 20 seniors were randomly selected from each school; of the seniors, 186 were black. By random selection, one third of the interviews were conducted with fathers only, one third with mothers only, and one third with both parents. Interviews were conducted in 1965 and again in 1973. Of the original 1,699 students and 1,562 parents in the original study, 1,348 students and 1,118 parents participated in the 1973 follow-up.

Variables assessed include interest in public affairs, family relationships, political attitudes and activities, personality, political knowledge, education, and occupation. The youth panel data contain 775 variables. Over 700 variables are measured in the parent panel study.

Computer tapes are available at the Government Data Center and can be accessed through the Murray Center. The Murray Center also holds a copy of the codebook.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study, longit. MEASURES: closed int. TIME: 60s, 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: male, fem. AGE: 13-17, mix. SES: hetero. RACE: wh, mix samp. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work plans, work hist. FAMILY: fam struc, parent, fam back. EDUC: ed envir, ed hist, ed plans. SOCIAL: soc policy, member. POLITICS: polit soc, polit att, pub policy, vote pat, activism. VALUES: religion. PSYCH: life sat, pers. SEXROLE: men-women att.

Johnson, M. Women in Public Office, 1977, A546, (a).

These data were collected in 1977 in order to gather information about the numbers, location, positions, personal characteristics, and political backgrounds of women in public office at federal, state, county, and local levels. Nine-page self-administered questionnaires were mailed to approximately 13,000 women currently in public office, 2,400 men currently in public office, and 660 women who were in public office in 1975 but not in 1977. Questionnaires were returned by 3,319 women officeholders, 363 men officeholders, and 190 women former officeholders.

The first section of the questionnaire contained information for listing the respondent in a biographical directory of officeholders, including current and former offices, party involvement, employment, education, and organizational membership. The second section examined activities while in office, political plans and goals, attitudes toward men and women in politics, and background and family characteristics.

The Murray Center has acquired all computer accessible data on tape for the three samples.

No follow-up of these subjects is possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: closed quest, open quest. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: fem, male. AGE: mix. SES: unk2. RACE: wh. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work hist, work cond, work plans, occup. FAMILY: fam struc, fam back, div labor. EDUC: ed hist. SOCIAL: member. POLITICS: polit att, activism, pub policy. SEXROLE: men-women att.

Kahn, D. G. Parental Models and Career vs. Family Values, 1975, A609, (a).

These data were collected in order to examine the effect of the parents' example on a college daughter's lifestyle choice. Using questionnaires and a subsample of extensive interviews, Kahn investigated role models and sources of identity formation.

The sample consisted of 114 junior and senior women students at a small midwestern liberal arts college with high academic standards. A subsample of 36 of the original 114 subjects, who represented a high, middle, or low group on the sex role scale completed a semistructured interview.

The mostly open-ended questionnaire examined attitudes about the present, including college life; items on plans and goals for the future, including questions on family and career; items about the past, broken up by three age groups, including play and fantasy behavior, people admired, and reference groups; information about parents, including a brief description of each, occupation, education, relationships, and parental influences; and finally, miscellaneous items on marriage and other intimate relationships, sharing of roles, and the 'Who am I' measure. Two separate forms of the Gough Adjective Checklist were completed by all subjects, as well as the Tennessee Self-Concept Measure. The 90-minute semistructured interview was designed to pursue in greater detail participants' responses to their models and other sex role influences.

The Murray Center possesses completed questionnaire summaries of raw data, which consist of typed responses to most of the open-ended items on the original questionnaire and the original handwritten questionnaires. In addition, the Murray Center has audio tapes of the in-depth semistructured interviews, and a computer accessible tape of coded data. The audio tapes, however, are restricted. The original questionnaires are expected soon.

These subjects are being followed-up by Kahn, who will make additional data available to the Murray Center.

Follow-up is possible with the collaboration of the contributor.

I. Methods

DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: open quest, open int, proj test. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem. AGE: 18-22. SES: non lab force. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: ncen. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work plans, work att. FAMILY: fam plans, fam back, fam att, div labor. EDUC: ed hist. SOCIAL: time. POLITICS: polit att. VALUES: philosophy. PSYCH: pers, self est. SEXROLE: sex role orient, sex role social. LIFE HISTORY.

Kahn, J. R. Familial Communication and Adolescent Sexual Behavior, 1984, A741, (c).

This study is a follow-up of Elizabeth Roberts' study of 'Family Life and Sexual Learning' (see Roberts, A521). The purpose of the study was to examine parent-child communication patterns and their relationship to adolescent sexual behavior.

In 1977 a survey of almost 1,500 parents of 3- to 11-year-old children was conducted. In 1983 the current researcher recontacted the sample in order to interview the children, who were currently adolescents, and to gather new data from the parents. Three hundred twenty-six adolescents participated; two thirds were from families whose parents had taken part in the first study, and one third comprised a supplemental sample. Half of the adolescents were girls. Two hundred seventy-one teens were white; the remainder were minorities. Their ages were between 11 and 19 years. Two hundred thirty-one mothers and 183 fathers completed questionnaires. Of these parents, 140 mothers and 108 fathers had participated in the original study.

The adolescents were administered a personal structured interview covering the following topics: educational plans, family plans, work plans, friendship, love, family relationships, parental rules, parents' relationship with each other, sexual experience, contraception, pregnancy, facts about reproduction, attitudes about sex, body image, parental communcation about sexual matters, other sources of information, masturbation, and attitudes about sex roles. Some of these concepts were tapped by a nontraditional sexual values scale, a sexual comfort scale, a friendship closeness scale, a family closeness scale, and a sexual knowledge scale.

The parent questionnaire covered basic demographics, division of household labor, communication with children about sexual matters covering 19 topics, useful sources of information on sex education, sexual values, sex role attitudes, knowledge of children's sexual behavior, and availability of information about sex in own childhood home.

The Murray Center has data from the first wave of this study archived separately (see Roberts A521). Computer data and open-ended portions of the interview data from this follow-up will be available shortly. Further follow-ups may be possible.

I. Methods

DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: closed int, closed quest, open int, open quest. TIME: 80s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 501-1000. SEX: male, fem. AGE: 6-12, 13-17, 18-22, mix. SES: unk2. RACE: wh, mix samp. LOCATION: ncen. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

WORK: work plans. FAMILY: fam struc, fam plans, fam att, fam sat, div labor, parent. EDUC: ed plans. SOCIAL: soc net. VALUES: morality. PSYCH: self est, social int. SEXROLE: men-women att. PHYS HLTH: sex, preg, abor, menstru.

Kelly, E. L. Personality, Marital Compatibility, and Married Life: A Twenty-Year Longitudinal Study, 1935-1955, 1981, A431, (a).

This study was designed as a seven-year longitudinal investigation of marital compatibility and other aspects of married life (such as fertility). Follow-up data collection was conducted almost 20 years after the initial contact (1954-1955), providing data spanning the period from young adulthood to middle age relevant to issues regarding the consistency of adult personality in general. A second follow-up was conducted by James Conley in 1979-81.

Between 1935-1938, 300 engaged couples volunteered to respond to an extensive battery of tests and measures, both physiological and psychological. Subjects agreed to notify the investigator of their marriage, or of the broken engagement. Follow-ups were conducted each year of those couples who did subsequently marry, commencing with the first anniversary. All data collection was suspended in 1941 and did not resume until 1954-1955. In 1954-1955, 512 of the original 600 subjects participated in the second wave of data collection by returning the follow-up battery of questionnaires that they received by mail. In 1979-1981 data were collected from 396 of the original 600 subjects by James Conley (see Conley, Kelly Longitudinal Study). Subjects completed mailed questionnaires containing both closed-ended and open-ended responses.

The data consist primarily of scores on standarized psychological measures (Otis Self-Administering Test of Mental Ability, the Allport-Vernon Scale of Values, the Bernreuter Personality Inventory, the Bell Adjustment Inventory, Strong's Vocational Interest Inventory, Remmer's Generalized Attitude Scales, a 36-trait graphic Personality Rating Scale developed for this study and -- in the 1954-1955 follow-up -- a version of Osgood's Semantic Differential). In addition, the questionnaires used at the time of the original data collection (1954-1955) and the 1979-1981 follow-ups included items concerning the education; occupation; income; birth order; childhood family life; physical and mental health; child-rearing practices; sex education and experience, etc. of the respondent; and solicited his/her opinion on the importance of various factors for a successful marriage. Information was also collected concerning the respondent's general physical health and specific health problems.

Annual follow-ups were conducted from 1935-1941. The annual follow-up questionnaire consisted primarily of items designed to assess the current overall level of satisfaction of each partner with the marriage, and the particular issues and conditions that contributed to that level of happiness. The data collected through the series of annual reports (1935-1941) are not available at the Murray Center.

The Murray Center has the precoded data from all questionnaires and standardized psychological measures administered at the time of the initial data collection (1935-1938) and at the time of the long-term follow-up (1954-1955). These data are available on both punched cards and magnetic tape. The Murray Center also has copies of the responses to the open-ended questions included in the questionnaires administered at Time 1 and Time 2. Approximately 10% of the subjects provided such material. Data from the voluntary qynecological examinations, which include menstrual history, are also available. Users should note that this examination was strictly voluntary and therefore the data are not available for every female. Data collected during the 1979-1981 follow-up will be acquired by the Murray Center. This data set includes recoding of large segments of the first and second data collections.

No direct follow-up by Murray Center users is possible.

I. Methods

DESIGN: fld study, longit. MEASURES: closed quest, open quest, attitude, pers test, cog task. TIME: 00-39, 50s, 80s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 501-1000. SEX: male, fem. AGE: mix. SES: unk2. RACE: unk2. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

WORK: work hist, work att. FAMILY: fam back, fam plans, fam sat, fam att, div labor, parent. EDUC: ed hist. SOCIAL: time, soc net, sup sys. VALUES: religion, philosophy. PSYCH: cog dev, pers. SEXROLE: men-women att. MENT HLTH: stress. PHYS HLTH: general, sex, preg. LIFE HISTORY.

Kilson, M. After the Institute: Fellows' Accomplishments and Assessments, 1977, A502, (a).

This study was designed to describe the accomplishments of former Radcliffe Institute Fellows and to assess the role of the Institute affiliation in their careers.

The subjects consisted of 181 women, representative of each Institute year and each program, who had been Fellows during the years 1961-1962 through 1976-1977. In November, 1977, questionnaires were sent to 443 women who were former members of the Institute and were no longer in residence. One hundred ninety-five instruments were returned, of which 181 were released by the subjects for inclusion in the Murray Center data bank.

The brief four-page questionnaire included open-ended items on occupation and professional accomplishments, career influences, attitudes about combining and allocating time between family and career, and brief precoded questions on marital status and children. In addition, questions were asked about the role of the Institute in affecting career development, especially in comparison with men in similar fields.

Only raw data are available. Follow-ups may be conducted with the collaboration of the original researcher.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: open quest. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem. AGE: mix. SES: unkl. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: no.

II. Content
WORK: work hist, work cond, occup, work plans. FAMILY: fam struc. SOCIAL: member, soc policy.

Kohlberg, L. Longitudinal Study of Moral Development, 1955-1977, A573, (a).

This 20 year longitudinal study was undertaken to explore the qualitative forms of children's moral reasoning, to trace developmental changes in that reasoning, and to delineate general structural features of moral judgement and development.

Initial data collection (Time 0) was begun in 1955-1956, and interviews were conducted every three to four years thereafter. The latest wave (Time E) was completed in 1976-1977. Because not every subject could be reached at each time point, the number of interviews per subject ranged from one to six. Sixty of the 96 subjects were interviewed at least twice.

The original sample consisted of 72 boys selected from two Chicago suburbs. The group was equally divided among three age groups (10-, 13-, and 16-year-olds), two social classes (middle and working class), and those high and low in sociometric popularity (Moreno's 1944 measure). The first wave of data collection also included a comparison group of 12 delinquent boys referred through a boys' home and a juvenile research institute. Twelve auxilliary subjects were later added to the sample.

All interviews were conducted individually and were tape recorded and transcribed. In each wave, all subjects received Kohlberg's moral judgment interview, a semistructured instrument which presents the subject with moral dilemmas (i.e., situations in which two conventional values conflict). Each interview consisted of the same nine initial stories and a series of probing questions (slightly different each time) which elicited responses to these stories. Additional questions tapped independence of judgment, comprehension, identifications/exemplars, and moral ideals. The majority of the interviews included questions on the ideal self, occupational aspirations, family background, and life experiences. Subjects were typically given two Q-sorts: A Social Respect Sort ranking the respect accorded to different occupational roles, and a Be-Like Sort ranking how much the subject wanted to be various personal and occuapational roles.

Other measures available are listed here by wave:

TIME 0 (1956): Socioeconomic status (Hollingshead), Sociometric status (Moreno, 1944), 10 Scores (Kuhler-Anderson text), Roleplaying. TIME A (1960): Teachers' ratings, Parents' data (moral judgment interviews and measures of childrearing attitudes and practices). TIME B (1964): TAT stories. TIME C (1969): Five-point scale of attitudes toward sex. TIME D (1973): Occupational rating scale. TIME E (1977): Cognitive measures/formal operations problems, Measures of interpersonal roletaking, Job and family descriptions, Life outcomes questionnaire.

TIMES C, D, and E: Metaethical questions, Reconstruction (interpretations of past responses and/or logical reconstructions of moral arguments), Loevinger sentence completions.

Raw data (including interview transcripts and completed instruments) as well as computer accessible data are available. Publications, monographs, and scoring manuals are housed at the Murray Center. Follow-up may be possible in collaboration with Kohlberg and his research group.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study, longit. MEASURES: open int, proj test, closed quest, pers test. TIME: 50s, 60s, 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 50-100. SEX: male. AGE: mix. SES: up mid, mid, work. RACE: wh. LOCATION: ncen. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work att, job sat, work cond. VALUES: morality. PSYCH: self est, pers, cog dev.

L'Hommedieu, T. Divorce Experience of Middle- and Working-Class Women, 1984, A740, (c).

The purpose of this study was to generate a description of the divorce experience from the perspectives of working and middle-class women and to investigate the relationship of socioeconomic factors to postdivorce adjustment through a series of case studies.

The subjects were 12 women, 6 of whom were working class and 6 of whom were middle class, as specifically defined by the author in her dissertation. All of the women were white, between the ages of 27 and 33, and had been divorced not less than a year and a half and not more than two years. In addition, each subject had at least one child living with her and had been divorced only once. All of the working-class subjects were part- or full-time students.

A very open-ended, structured interview schedule was employed. The three main categories and subsequent areas that were addressed are as follows: 1) the predivorce conditions, including the subjects' perception of her marriage; her inner strengths; her support system; and her relationship with her husband, children, in-laws, and family of origin; 2) the divorce, including emotional reaction to the final separation; financial, parenting, and inter- personal concerns; and 3) postdivorce adjustments in the above mentioned realms. Biographical questionnaires were also completed.

The Murray Center will acquire transcripts of the 12 interviews. Follow-up is possible with the collaboration of the contributor.

I. Methods
DESIGN: case. MEASURES: open int. TIME: 80s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: -50. SEX: fem. AGE: 23-29, 30-39. SES: work, mid. RACE: wh. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
FAMILY: fam struc, divorce, parent, fam sat, fam att. SOCIAL: soc net, sup sys. PSYCH: self est, life sat. MENT HLTH: coping.

Lex, L. Survey of Women State Legislators, 1977, A542, (a).

These data were collected in order to assess the impact of the feminist movement on women who served in the 1975-1976 sessions of their state legislatures, and to determine whether or not the movement has been a factor in increasing the number of female lawmakers.

In late 1976, a self-administered questionnaire was mailed to 611 female legislators; 437 completed instruments were returned. The questionnaire contained six categories: personal and family characteristics, political characteristics, recruitment and reasons for running for office, community organization involvement, attitudes and issues related to improving the status of women, and explanations for the increasing rate of female state legislative aspirants.

Computer accessible materials are available in the form of raw data cards. The Murray Center currently has copies of the questionnaire, coding manual, and publications.

There is no possibility for follow-up.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: closed quest. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 301-500. SEX: fem. AGE: mix. SES: unk2. RACE: unk1. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work hist, occup, work cond. FAMILY: fam back, fam struc. EDUC: ed hist. SOCIAL: member. POLITICS: polit att, activism, polit soc, pub policy. SEXROLE: sex role orient.

Lipman-Blumen, J. Self-Concept and Educational Aspirations of Married Women College Graduates, 1968, A535, (a).

This study investigated the factors related to the educational aspirations of college-educated women who were themselves, or who were married to, Harvard graduate students.

After an exploratory study yielded an initial self-administered questionnaire, responses to a revised pilot questionnaire helped create the final questionnaire. At the end of January, 1968, a final questionnaire was mailed to 2,393 Harvard graduate students' wives and 355 married women enrolled as graduate students at Harvard University. The return rates were 65% for the wives of graduate students, and 79% for the married women graduate students.

The 52-page Life-Plans Questionnaire consisted of 150 questions, most of which are close-ended. The questionnaire assessed educational aspiration; self-esteem; female role ideology; generalized conception of academic ability; self-assessment of graduate school potential; recalled perceptions of adolescent family relations, high school teachers', high school peers', college instructors', and college peers' evaluation of respondent's academic ability; competence and satisfaction in three major role areas: wife, housekeeper, and mother; orientation to mode of achievement satisfaction; socioeconomic status and occupation; maternal employment; adolescent loneliness; stability of self-concept; and college experience.

All raw data and computer accessible data on tape are available at the Murray Center. Follow-up is possible only with the agreement and collaboration of Lipman-Blumen.

I. Methods

DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: closed quest. TIME: 60s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: fem. AGE: 23-29. SES: mid, up mid. RACE: wh. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

WORK: work plans, work hist, role conf. FAMILY: fam struc, fam back. EDUC: ed hist, ed envir. SOCIAL: time. PSYCH: self est, life sat, pers. SEXROLE: men-women att, sex role orient.

Lopata, H. Widowhood in an American City, 1968, A028, (a).

The general purpose of this study was to collect data which would describe the social and psychological characteristics of widows and identify the support systems available to them in an urban setting.

In 1968, the staff of the National Opinion Research Center interviewed 301 Chicago area widows selected by means of modified area probability sampling who (1) had not remarried and who (2) were residing in private dwellings. Approximately one half of the participants in this study were between 50 and 64 years of age when interviewed; the others were 65 or older. The interview schedule consisted primarily of precoded items and included questions concerning the education and employment history of the respondent (both before and after the husband's death), family and community relationships, background and general demographic characteristics, and the social and emotional adjustment to widowhood. The interview also included several open-ended items dealing with general issues of widowhood (such as the possible advantages of widowhood, the ways in which the respondent had changed since the death of her husband, and so on).

The Murray Center has acquired the computer accessible data on tape and a codebook for these data. Follow-up is not possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: closed int. TIME: 60s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 301-500. SEX: fem. AGE: 50-59, 60+. SES: unk2. RACE: wh, bl. LOCATION: ncen. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work hist. FAMILY: widow, fam struc. EDUC: ed hist. SOCIAL: sup sys, member, soc net, time.

Lopata, H. Support Systems Involving Widows, 1974, A537, (a).

This study was undertaken in order to describe the social and psychological characteristics of widows and identify the support systems available to them in an urban setting.

A stratified random sample of 1,169 widows of all ages living in the metropolitan Chicago area was interviewed by the staff of the University of Illinois Survey Research Laboratory in 1974. The structured interview schedule consisted primarily of precoded items. In addition to the usual background and demographic items, questions concerning (1) the utilization of government agencies and programs as well as personal and family resources, (2) the individuals who helped in reestablishing the respondent's life as a widow, (3) prior and current financial and living arrangements, and other issues of particular concern to widows were included.

The Murray Center has a copy of the interview schedule and 'person/support system' list on file. A computer accessible data tape includes a variable documentation file to serve as a codebook. No follow-up is possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: survey. MEASURES: closed int, open int. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: fem. AGE: mix. SES: unk2. RACE: unk2. LOCATION: ncen. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work hist, work cond, job sat. FAMILY: fam back, widow, fam struc, parent, fam att. EDUC: ed hist. SOCIAL: sup sys, soc net, member. PSYCH: life sat, self est. LIFE HISTORY.

Lowenthal, M. F., Thurnher, M., & Chiriboga, D. Longitudinal Study of Transitions in Four Stages of Life, 1970-1977, A169, (a).

This is a longitudinal study of adults in four pretransitional stages (i.e., anticipating and preparing for normally occuring life cycle changes). The study searches out commonalities and differences in coping processes among persons about to undergo four very different types of transition, and also aims to contribute to the understanding of gradual changes over the life course. The first two transitions examined are incremental (involving role gain) and the latter are decremental (involving role loss).

Subjects were 107 males and 109 females at the following life stages: 1) high school seniors anticipating their first job/college/marriage; 2) young newlyweds preparing for parenthood; 3) middle-aged parents expecting a postparental or 'empty nest' transition; and 4) an older group about to retire. The 216 subjects resided in the same geographical subsection of a large metropolis, and were selected to be as homogeneous and representative of the middle and lower-middle class as possible.

The data collection began in 1970. This phase consisted of a series of interviews and several structured instruments. The following information was solicited: 1) demographic and sociostructural data; 2) health history; 3) behavioral domain; 4) values and goals domain; 5) family, social networks, and social perceptions; 6) evaluation of life; 7) psychological domain; and 8) interview experience. Subjects were followed-up approximately 18 months, 5 years, and 7 years after the initial data collection. The follow-ups repeated many of the questions from the initial study, and included additional questions to help assess changes over time.

The Murray Center has acquired a computer tape with data on 109 female and 107 male subjects in the form of an SPSS system file, a set of questionnaires and instruments used, and a set of coding documents. There is no possibility for follow-up as all data are anonymous and the contributors plan to follow-up the sample themselves.

I. Methods

DESIGN: fld study, longit. MEASURES: open int, closed int, pers test, proj test. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 13-17, mix. SES: mid, work, non lab force. RACE: wh. LOCATION: west. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

WORK: work hist, job sat, retire. FAMILY: fam back, fam struc, fam sat, parent. EDUC: ed hist. SOCIAL: time, member, soc policy. POLITICS: pub policy. VALUES: philosophy. PSYCH: life sat, motiv, cog dev, pers, self est. SEXROLE: men-women att. MENT HLTH: coping, anxiety, stress, depress. PHYS HLTH: general, sex. LIFE HISTORY.

Lowman, J. Predicting Achievement: A Ten Year Follow-Up of Black and White Adolescents, 1963, 1973, A702, (b).

The purpose of this follow-up study was to examine the continuities and discontinuities in achievement among racial groups and compare factors which predict achievement for other socioeconomic groups. The ways in which achievement develops (or fails to develop) to facilitate educational and occupational success were studied.

The original study was conducted in the mid-60s by Baughmen and Dahlstrom. The sample consisted of 262 black and white eighth grade students in the following proportions: 61 black males, 57 white males, 83 black females, and 61 white females. The subjects were from four racially segregated public schools in a rural county of North Carolina.

The response rate for the follow-up, conducted in 1972-1973, ranged from 60% to 77% among the different groups: 37 black males, 44 white males, 50 black females, and 44 white females.

The original data collection included the Stanford-Binet Test of Intelligence, the Thurstone Primary Mental Abilities Test, an academic achievement test, and the Stanford Achievement Test. Information was obtained on family background and personal attitudes, and dimensions of personality were measured by some scales from the Minnesota Multi-phasic Personality Inventory. The follow-up questionnaire included these topics: educational attainment, occupational level, income, personal situation, spouse information, group membership, physical health, and stress measures.

The Murray Center will be acquiring a data tape containing data from both waves of the study. Further follow-up is possible but would require spending some time in the region.

I. Methods

DESIGN: fld study, longit. MEASURES: closed quest, pers test, attitude, ach-apt test. TIME: 60s, 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 13-17, 23-29. SES: non lab force, work, pov. RACE: bl, wh. LOCATION: south. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

WORK: work hist. FAMILY: fam struc. EDUC: ed hist. SOCIAL: member. PSYCH: self est, cog dev. MENT HLTH: stress, care. PHYS HLTH: general.

Market Opinion Research. National Women's Study, 1975, A674, (a).

The purpose of this 1975 study was to examine women's attitudes and activities. It is a national study examining women's political and economic participation.

Researchers interviewed 1,522 adult American women from a geographically stratified probability sample. The interviews were conducted in August and September, 1975. Questions concerned the work patterns of women, leisure activities, and mass media use. Other questions focused on issues such as day care, ERA, and divorce. A full range of demographic information was obtained. The study contains approximately 278 variables.

The Murray Center has access to the computer data for this study through the Government Data Center. A copy of the codebook in held at the Murray Center.

I. Methods
DESIGN: survey. MEASURES: closed int. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: fem. AGE: mix. SES: unk2. RACE: unk2. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work hist, work plans, work cond. FAMILY: childcare, fam struc. EDUC: ed plans, ed hist. SOCIAL: soc policy, member. POLITICS: pub policy. PSYCH: life sat. SEXROLE: sex role orient, men-women att. PHYS HLTH: preg.

Markus, H., & Campbell, J. Factors Influencing Women to Return to School and the School Experience, 1972, A003, (a).

The purpose of this research was to study women who had contacted the Center for Continuing Education of Women (CEW) at the University of Michigan in order to understand why they chose to continue their education, to examine the differences between those who returned to school and those who did not, and to identify those factors that affect the school experience.

A random sample of 120 women who had contacted the Center from 1964-1972 received the questionnaire and 83 subjects responded, for a response rate of 69%. Most of them were middle aged, married with children, and had had some college education.

Data were collected by means of a mailed self-administered questionnaire consisting of 115 precoded and open-ended items. The questionnaire items dealt with the respondent's past visit to CEW, reasons for returning to school, school experiences, the handling of school and family responsibilities, and background information (e.g., SES, parents' occupations, marital status). In addition, a self-rating personality and social attributes check list, a self-esteem measure, and the Marlowe-Crowne social desirability scale were included in the package.

The Murray Center has only computer accessible data available in the form of raw data cards and a SPSS system file. Follow-up of the subjects may be possible with the cooperation of the original reseachers.

I. Methods

DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: open quest, closed quest. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 50-100. SEX: fem. AGE: 30-39, 40-49. SES: mid, up mid. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: ncen. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

WORK: work plans, role conf, job sat, work hist, work att. FAMILY: childcare, div labor, fam back, fam att. EDUC: ed hist, ed plans, ed envir. SOCIAL: sup sys, member. PSYCH: pers, self est. SEXROLE: men-women att.

Mason, K., & Mason, W. Detroit Area Study, 1974: A Study of Women's Labor Force Participation, 1974, A679, (a).

This 1974 study was designed to gather information on women's participation in the labor force by tracing job histories for up to 14 previous occupations.

The respondents were 438 women, ages 18-65. All participants in the study were drawn from the Detroit metropolitan area and all had worked at least 10 hours per week for more than 2 of the 24 months prior to the interview.

The interviews elicited information on the nature of work, length of stay at the job, and reasons for changing employment. A number of questions were posed abut women's position in society and in the work force in general, and about the respondent's position as a woman in particular. There are 737 variables measured in this study.

The Murray Center holds the codebook for this data set. Computer tapes, which are housed at the Government Data Center, can be accessed through the Murray Center.

No follow-up is possible.

I. Methods

DESIGN: survey. MEASURES: closed quest, attitude. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: fem. AGE: mix. SES: unk2. RACE: wh, bl. LOCATION: ncen. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

WORK: work cond, work plans, work hist, work att, job sat, role conf, occup, retire. FAMILY: fam struc, fam plans, childcare, div labor, divorce, fam back. EDUC: ed hist. SOCIAL: soc net, sup sys, member. POLITICS: polit att. VALUES: religion. SEXROLE: sex role orient, men-women att. PHYS HLTH: general. LIFE HISTORY.

McClellan, H. Women's Roles: Conflict, Compromise, or Fulfillment?, 1972, A079, (a).

These data were collected in the fall of 1972 to examine the kind and degree of role conflicts experienced by a specific group of women, to examine the level of awareness among these women of their various roles, and to examine the impact of participating in a course about women in the modern world -- especially with regard to the personal, interpersonal, and career-related aspects of women's roles.

The sample was comprised of 25 female graduate students who were participants in an intensive two-week workshop on women in the modern world being offered by the Home Economics Department of Eastern Michigan University during August, 1972. Of the 25 women enrolled in the course, 21 indicated a desire to be included in the study, and voluntarily completed all of the instruments.

An extensive questionnaire was distributed to the women on the first day of the seminar. This questionnaire was designed to assess relevant demographic information, the respondents' perceptions of their personal roles, the role conflicts of which respondents were aware, attitudes and values on a variety of topics, and the salience of these issues at the time the questionnaire was administered. A 27-item housekeeping checklist was devised to assess 'division of labor' in their homes. A final evaluation questionnaire was mailed to all of the initial respondents four months after the completion of the seminar. This questionnaire included both open-ended and precoded items designed to collect additional background data in respondents, evaluation of the workshop, and the influences of the workshop on role satisfactions and feeling of role competence. Subjects were also asked to complete Englehard's Attitudes Toward Women Survey, a questionnaire designed to assess role attitudes, childrearing attitudes, attitudes concerning discriminatory practices, attitudes on education, and attitudes pertaining to the nature of work appropriate for women. Additionally a questionnaire was administered to all subjects to assess their self-concept.

At the conclusion of the workshop, 27 hours of the taped class discussion were transcribed. A rudimentary content analysis was performed by the investigator.

All raw data and computer accessible data on cards are available. No follow-up is possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: closed quest, pers test, open quest. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 50-100. SEX: fem. AGE: mix. SES: non lab force. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: ncen. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: role conf, work plans, work att, job sat. FAMILY: fam struc, div labor, fam att, fam sat. EDUC: ed plans, ed envir. PSYCH: pers. SEXROLE: sex role orient, men-women att.

McClelland, D. C. Children's Readers: A Cross-Cultural Selection, 1961, A742, (b).

These children's readers from across the world were collected in the early 60s when the researcher was working on a larger study which resulted in the book 'The Achieving Society', an investigation of the relationship between need for achievement and entrepreneurial behavior among businessmen of several cultures. The readers were included in order to examine how the concepts of achievement, affiliation, and power are transmitted through socialization to the members of a culture.

Stories were collected from two time periods: the late 1920s and 1946-1950. Twenty-five countries were represented in the collection of stories from the 20s (Group I) and 45 countries in the 1946-1950 collection (Group II). At each time, 21 stories from each country were selected. The United States was included in each collection.

In the translations of the stories to English, all children's names, place names, national leaders, etc. were standardized so that countries would not be identifiable for scoring purposes. For example, all girls were called Mary and Jane, and all towns were called Big Town and Little Town.

An additional sample of American data from 1790 to 1960 which included readers, hymns, and fiction was also collected.

The original untranslated readers are available through the archive of the Harvard Graduate School of Education. The Murray Center has copies of the translated stories, organized by country, and coding information to identify the origin and date of each story. The stories were scored for need for achievement, affiliation, and power. These scores should be available soon. The American data are not yet available.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study, x-sect. MEASURES: proj test. TIME: 60s. TYPE: instit. SIZE: 1000+. RACE: hetero. LOCATION: non us, mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: no.

II. Content
LIFE HISTORY.

McClelland, D. C. Achieving Society: Characteristics of Entrepreneurs,
1961, A574, (b).

This study was undertaken to investigate the relation between need for achievement ('n' Ach) and 'entrepreneurial behavior' among established businessmen of several cultures, in order to relate achievement motivation to actual business success.

The sample was composed of male managers and professionals (e.g., doctors, lawyers, teachers, and so on) from the United States (N=62), Italy (N=175), Turkey (N=65), and Poland (N=79). Achievement motivation was assessed from the subjects' written responses to six Thematic Apperception Test cues. Data were also collected on background characteristics. In addition, the American managers responded to interest and attitude questionnaires which were concerned with the subjects' values, beliefs, and preferences regarding their work and business life. These data consist primarily of agree-disagree items such as 'Seniority should be given greater weight than merit in giving promotions,' 'I like to work for an organization where some one person at the top makes the decisions so that others will know what they are supposed to do,' and 'I approve of a career or job outside the home for married women.'

At present the Murray Center has acquired the following raw data: (1) TAT protocols of (a) American middle and senior level managers of both public and private institutions, (b) Italian managers and professionals, and (c) Polish professionals; (2) the Business Attitude surveys from one group of American managers; and (3) the Interests and Attitudes survey of one group of U.S. middle managers. At this writing it is anticipated that background data and motive scores in computer accessible form will also be acquired by the Murray Center. Follow-up is possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study, x-sect. MEASURES: proj test. TIME: 60s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 301-500. SEX: male. AGE: mix. SES: up mid. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: mix, non us. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: no.

II. Content
PSYCH: motiv.

McClelland, D. C. Follow-Up of Patterns of Child Rearing Subjects, 1978, A046, (a).

Of the 379 individuals whose parents had participated in the Sears, Maccoby, and Levin (1951-1952) 'Patterns of Child Rearing' study, 118 (58 females, 60 males) were reinterviewed and retested in 1978. Forty of these subjects were from the original working-class sample, and 78 from the middle-class sample. At the time of their parents' participation in the original study of child rearing, the subjects were five years of age. All subjects were thus 30 to 31 years old at the time of the present study, and all were living in the New England area.

All participants were interviewed in person and responded to questions about their general life history, educational attainment, and occupational status. A variety of other background and demographic characteristics were explored, including parent's occupation, spouse's occupation, sibling configuration, religious orientation, and hobbies and interests. Respondents were also asked about the most important qualities or lessons which they wished to teach 'their' children, the problems of child rearing, the major influences on their life other than their parents, and their opinions on certain current social issues (such as gay rights).

Seventy-eight of the 118 subjects interviewed also responded to a number of paper-and-pencil instruments: the Rokeach Value Survey; six TAT picture cues; Rest's Defining Issues Test; Gough's Adjective Check List; Rosenthal's Auditory Profile of Non-Verbal Sensitivity (PONS); and a questionnaire containing a compendium of questions borrowed from need for approval, locus of control, and just world tests, as well as a large number of demographic questions.

The Murray Center holds copies of interview transcripts and TAT protocols, as well as original completed paper-and-pencil instruments. Coded data from these measures are available on computer cards. Sears, Maccoby, and Levin's (1951-1952) original data from this sample are held by the Murray Center.

Follow-up is possible.

The following codes apply to the data generated uniquely by the McClelland study.

I. Methods

DESIGN: fld study, longit. MEASURES: open quest, closed quest, open int, closed int, proj test, pers test, attitude. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 30-39. SES: mid, up mid, work. RACE: unk2. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

WORK: work hist. FAMILY: fam struc, fam back, fam att, fam sat, parent. EDUC: ed hist, ed envir. SOCIAL: soc net, time. POLITICS: polit att. VALUES: philosophy, morality, religion. PSYCH: self est, pers, motiv, cog dev. SEXROLE: sex role orient, men-women att. PHYS HLTH: sex. LIFE HISTORY.

Mednick, M. T. Factors Influencing Role Innovative Career Striving in Black and White College Women, 1981, A685, (c).

This study examined the motivational and cognitive factors affecting women's career striving.

The sample comprised 175 black and 100 white women seniors from two major east coast universities, one predominantly black. All subjects were paid for their participation.

The questionnaire packet covered the following topics: basic demographics; attitudes about achievement, including feelings about test taking; a forced choice locus of control measure; a self-descriptive measure; a questionnaire on occupational goals and attitudes; a success-risk taking scale; a fear of failure scale; and a measure determining whether the subject attributes women's position in society to the individual or to larger societal problems. A one year telephone follow-up, conducted with the white sample only, examined how the subjects' aspirations compared to their actual occupations a year after graduation.

The Murray Center will acquire a data tape with the coded questionnaire responses. Part of the sample may be followed-up.

I. Methods

DESIGN: fld study, longit. MEASURES: closed quest, open quest, attitude. TIME: 80s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem. AGE: 18-22. SES: non lab force. RACE: bl, wh. LOCATION: ne, south. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

WORK: work plans. FAMILY: fam back, fam plans. EDUC: ed plans. POLITICS: polit att. PSYCH: motiv, pers.

Mednick, M. T. & Puryear, G. R. Achievement Motivation, Attitudes Toward Sex-Roles, Black Militancy, and Affective Attachment Among Black Female College Students, 1971, A018, (a).

The major purposes of this research were (1) to compare fear of success (FOS) imagery in stories written by black women with level of FOS imagery in stories written by white women; (2) to compare FOS incidence in stories told by black women in 1971 with that reported for a similar group in 1968; and (3) to explore the relationship of the career goals of black college women to selected background, attitudinal, and motivational factors.

The subjects were 323 black and 81 white senior and sophomore women selected from five predominantly black colleges in the southeastern and middle-Atlantic stated. All were paid volunteers.

Tests were administered in group settings at the various campuses. White subjects and black subjects were tested separately by examiners of their own race. Four verbal projective cues were administered to elicit FOS imagery. An additional questionnaire was administered to assess basic demographics, dimensions of career choice, and attitudes towards achievement in women. Also included in some questionnaires were an attachment scale measuring strength of current relationships, and a militancy scale assessing attitudes towards various aspects of militancy among blacks.

All raw data are available, as is a code book. Some of the raw data from this study have been coded and keypunched, and are available in computer accessible form. There is no possibility of a follow-up.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: proj test, open quest, closed quest. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 301-500. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 18-22. SES: non lab force. RACE: bl, wh. LOCATION: south. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work plans, role conf. FAMILY: fam struc, fam plans. EDUC: ed hist, ed plans. SOCIAL: soc policy. POLITICS: polit att, activism. SEXROLE: men-women att.

Michelson, W. Working Mothers and Stress, 1980, A638, (a).

This research was designed to assess, from the level of the individual family, the daily conditions and experiences of employed and single mothers. The data were also collected to assess the implications of these findings for children and for policies and practices relating to employment, families, and women.

The sample consisted of 544 families in metropolitan Toronto. The sample was stratified to include adequate numbers of single mothers, age representation of children, and use of various child care arrangements.

The main instrument of the survey was a time budget to be completed by each member of the family above age 10. (The mother filled out one for children under 10.) The time budget required the respondents to detail what they did on the day in question, activity by activity. Each entry includes mention of the time, nature of the activity, location, other people present, simultaneous activities also performed, and a subjective evaluation consisting of seven-point scales describing the degree of voluntariness and of stress entailed by the activity. The subjects also filled out a mental health and happiness scale. The interviewer observed the interactions in the family while the budgets were being completed. After the completion of the time budgets the mother was administered a structured interview covering factual information about child care arrangements and employment, and subjective questions covering time pressures, dilemmas of working mothers, sources of pressures, suggested solutions, and family responsibilities.

The Murray Center has a computer tape with data from the observations, time budgets, and the interviews. The interview schedule and codebook are available. Follow-up is not possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: survey. MEASURES: open int, closed int, beh obs. TIME: 80s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 501-1000. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 0-5, 6-12, 13-17, mix. SES: hetero. RACE: hetero. LOCATION: non us. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: no.

II. Content
WORK: work cond, role conf. FAMILY: fam struc, childcare, div labor, parent. SOCIAL: time, sup sys, soc net, soc policy. POLITICS: pub policy. PSYCH: life sat, social int. MENT HLTH: stress.

Miller, W. E., & Miller, A. H. American National Election Study Series, 1948-, A085, (a).

The purpose of these national surveys is to examine the political attitudes and voting patterns of a cross section of American citizens. The studies are based on multistage representative cross-section samples of citizens of voting age, living in private households. Each study contains information from interviews conducted with 1,000 to 2,000 respondents from across the country.

Interviewing was conducted after the Presidential election of 1948, before and after Presidential elections from 1952-1980, and after congressional elections of 1958, 1962, 1966, 1970, 1974, 1978, and 1982. Also, in 1980, data were collected at six time periods in addition to the traditional pre- and post-Presidential election surveys. Interviews ranged from one to three hours in length. Many questions are replicated across studies, although each has questions not asked in the others.

Major substantive areas covered in all surveys include party identification; political activism; political socialization; evaluations of candidates, elections, and political parties; political attitudes; political efficacy; voting behavior; and demographic information.

Computer accessible data and codebooks are available through the Harvard Government Data Center. Murray Center staff can facilitate access to these data.

I. Methods
DESIGN: survey, x-sect, replic. MEASURES: closed int. TIME: 40s, 50s, 60s, 70s, 80s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: fem, male. AGE: mix. SES: hetero. RACE: hetero. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
SOCIAL: soc policy, member. POLITICS: activism, polit att, pub policy, vote pat, polit soc. PSYCH: pers.

Miller, W., Douvan, E., Crotty, W. J., & Kirkpatrick, J. The 1972 Convention Delegate Study: Women in Politics, 1972, A252, (a).

These data were collected in order to study the changing role of women in politics in the context of a national presidential nominating convention. This study focuses on women in politics as well as the politics of national conventions.

Two approaches were used to obtain information on a wide variety of topics. A questionnaire was mailed to all 1972 national convention delegates prior to their party's convention. The overall response rate was 58%. The second instrument was a personal interview of a probability sample of delegates from both parties administered after the party conventions. A total of 1,336 respondents were interviewed. A check of demographic indicators, measures of candidate preference, and political orientation showed few differences between the mailed questionnaires sample and the interview sample.

The mailed questionnaire consisted entirely of precoded items focusing on the political life histories of the delegates, their political ambitions, attitudes towards candidates, issues, and groups in society and at the convention. In addition, there were also questions on personal background, including marriage, education, parents, religion, employment, and geographic location. The personal interview built on the preconvention instrument and examined issues germane to the actual convention setting and issues underlying women's political activity.

All available data are on a computer accessible tape. No follow-up is possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: closed quest, open int, closed int. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: fem, male. AGE: mix. SES: unk2. RACE: hetero. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work plans, role conf, work cond. FAMILY: childcare. POLITICS: polit soc, polit att, activism, pub policy. PSYCH: pers. SEXROLE: men-women att. PHYS HLTH: abor.

Mishler, E. G. & Waxler, N. E. Interaction in Families: An Experimental Study of Family Processes and Schizophrenia, 1965, A622, (a).

This study was designed to explore whether there are distinctive patterns of interaction in families of schizophrenic patients. An experimental procedure was used to generate discussions among family members, code-category systems were developed to systematically code these samples of interaction, and the resultant scores were intensively analyzed.

The basic data for the study are transcripts of three-person revealed difference discussions among father, mother, and one child. Included in the sample were families with schizophrenic children with either good or poor premorbid social adjustment and families with normal children. Each family also had a second child of the same sex and approximate age as the first, who also participated in the study. Subjects were white, age 16 or over, and living with married natural parents.

Each family participated in two experimental sessions approximately a week apart; that is, the parents participated first with one child and later with the other. In each session the three members privately completed a 38-item Revealed Differences Questionnaire and then nine items on which there was disagreement were discussed. Parents also completed a background questionnaire.

Forty-nine families participated in the study, 39 having two sessions and 10 families having only one session. There were 39 sessions with male patient families, 20 with male normal control families, 16 with female patient families, and 13 with female normal control families.

The Murray Center has copies of all audio tapes, typed transcripts of the interaction sessions, and copies of the background questionnaires. No machine accessible data are available. No follow-up of these subjects is possible.

I. Methods

DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: closed quest, open int, pers test, attitude. TIME: 60s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 13-17, 18-22, mix. SES: unk2. RACE: wh. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

WORK: work cond. FAMILY: fam struc, div labor, fam att, parent. EDUC: ed hist. SOCIAL: member. VALUES: religion. PSYCH: pers, social int. SEXROLE: sex role orient, men-women att. MENT HLTH: other. LIFE HISTORY.

Morse, C. Radcliffe Class of 1962, Ten Years After College Graduation, 1972, A567, (a).

These data were collected in 1972 in order to explore how the lives of a group of women who had graduated from college 10 years earlier had changed.

The questionnaire was sent to the 312 women who had graduated from Radcliffe College in 1962. Completed questionnaires were received from 131 subjects.

The extensive 27-page questionnaire included both open-ended and precoded questions on education, family background, present family life and satisfactions, employment and career aspirations, and daily activities. In addition, measures were included to assess physical well-being, attitudes toward sex roles, perception of self, and description of life 10 years from now. One TAT projective cue was also administered.

The Murray Center has all the completed questionnaires and computer accessible data cards. However, there is no actual codebook.

Follow-ups are possible by arrangement with the Murray Center.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: open quest, closed quest, proj test, pers test. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem. AGE: 30-39. SES: unkl. RACE: wh. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work cond, work plans, work hist, work att, job sat, role conf. FAMILY: fam struc, fam plans, childcare, div labor, fam back, fam sat, fam att, parent. EDUC: ed hist, ed plans, ed envir. SOCIAL: soc net, sup sys, time, member. POLITICS: polit att, activism. VALUES: philosophy. PSYCH: self est, pers, life sat, motiv. SEXROLE: sex role orient, sex role social, men-women att. PHYS HLTH: general, menstru. LIFE HISTORY.

Murray Research Center and Schlesinger Library. Coping and Adaptation in Older Black Women, 1980, A616, (a).

The goal of this study was to describe the coping styles used by a sample of well-educated, achieving, aging black women and a comparison group of white women to investigate the degree to which they exhibited successful psychological adaptation to aging.

The sources of data for the project were 60 oral history transcripts collected for the Black Women Oral History Project (BWOH) conducted by the Schlesinger Library on the History of Women In America of Radcliffe College. The sample consisted of educated black women, aged 60 or older, selected for their extraordinary achievements and contributions. The data from these women and from a comparison sample of oral histories from 31 educated successful white women (WWOH) were coded for five classes of variables in a manner that allowed for comparison.

The indices of coping and adaptation include reported coping style in handling difficult incidents, overall level of adaptation, and level of adaptation to widowhood and retirement. The data set assesses demographic and background variables, early adult life experience variables, later adult life experience variables, personality variables, and current life situation variables.

The Murray Center has raw data in the form of data summary sheets and written telephone interview data where information in the oral history transcripts was incomplete. There are also photocopied pages of critical incidents and life situations from the oral history transcripts. In addition, the Murray Center has interview schedules, various codebooks and coding manuals, and computer accessible data on punched cards and tape. A follow-up of the subjects may be possible with the restriction that contacts must be made through the contributor.

I. Methods
DESIGN: case. MEASURES: open int, closed int. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem. AGE: 60+. SES: mid, up mid. RACE: bl, wh. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work cond, work hist, work att, role conf. FAMILY: fam struc, div labor, widow, divorce, fam back, fam att, parent. EDUC: ed hist, ed envir. SOCIAL: soc net, sup sys, member. POLITICS: polit att, activism. VALUES: philosophy, religion. PSYCH: pers, motiv, social int. SEXROLE: sex role orient, men-women att. MENT HLTH: coping. PHYS HLTH: general, aging. LIFE HISTORY.

Murray, H. A. Multiform Assessments of Personality Development Among Gifted College Men, 1950-1962, A519, (a).

Data for this study were collected at the Harvard Psychological Clinic by a team of research investigators led by Henry Murray, using a multi-form assessment method. The purpose of this research was to further understanding of the personality by combining the use of standardized tests and projective measures with intensive study of social interaction, responses to stress, and memory.

Four groups of about 20 men each were studied from the Harvard College classes of 1952, 1955, 1959, and 1962. Subjects participated in intensive testing beginning as sophomores and continuing through their senior years. On average each subject committed about 200 hours to the project over the course of three years.

The Murray Center now holds complete dossiers on all four groups of men who participated in this intensive, longitudinal research project. Life history data include lengthy, detailed autobiographies, statements of philosophical beliefs and values, college transcripts, personal interviews, letters, and other personal artifacts. A variety of ratings including behavioral variables, literary tastes, psychological types, values, special abilities, and other personality tests and inventories are available for each subject. Rorschach tests, drawings, and responses to a number of thematic apperception tests are among the projective data in this study. Each subject also participated in dyadic interaction sessions, from which observations, recalls, reactions, and perceptions were recorded. These extensive interaction data are available as well. Analyses of each case by Henry Murray and his colleagues also accompany raw data.

Follow-up is possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: longit, case. MEASURES: open quest, closed quest, open int, proj test, pers test, beh obs. TIME: 50s, 60s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 50-100. SEX: male. AGE: 18-22. SES: non lab force. RACE: wh. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work plans. FAMILY: fam struc, fam plans, fam back, fam att. EDUC: ed hist, ed plans, ed envir. SOCIAL: soc net, member. POLITICS: polit att. VALUES: philosophy, morality, religion. PSYCH: self est, pers, motiv, cog dev, life sat, social int. SEXROLE: men-women att. PHYS HLTH: general. LIFE HISTORY.

Nadelson, C. & Notman, M. Pilot Study of Male and Female Medical Students, 1978-1982, A512, (c).

This study was undertaken to explore career development in women and men physicians over time, with particular emphasis on their medical school experiences. In the fall of 1978, during orientation week, all members of the incoming class of Harvard Medical School (about 150, 30% of whom were women) were invited to participate in the study and complete a set of paper and pencil tests. A total of 109 students participated, 77 men and 32 women.

The second wave of data were collected by instruments administered by mail to the same subjects just as they were completing their final exams and preparing to graduate from Harvard Medical School.

The first wave of data collection elicited demographic data on background, marital status, education, previous occupational training, parents' occupations, and a brief medical history. Also included in the package of instruments were measures of symptoms of stress, sex role orientation, recent life changes, and moods. Subjects wrote projective stories to five verbal TAT cues.

The second wave of data collection included background information, financial situation, plans for specialization, areas of life stress, the Recent Life Changes Questionnaire, an instrument on Medical School Stresses, a Health and Habits Survey, the Personal Attributes Scale, and Habits of Nervous Tension.

The Murray Center has first wave raw data and will be acquiring the second wave of data and computer accessible materials by the fall of 1985.

Follow-up may be possible with the cooperation of the contributors.

I. Methods

DESIGN: fld study, longit. MEASURES: proj test, pers test, closed quest. TIME: 70s, 80s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: male, fem. AGE: 23-29, 30-39. SES: non lab force. RACE: wh, mix samp. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

WORK: work plans, occup. FAMILY: fam struc. SOCIAL: soc net, sup sys. PSYCH: motiv, pers. MENT HLTH: stress, anxiety, depress, coping. PHYS HLTH: general.

Nadelson, C. & Notman, M. Longitudinal Study of Medical School Students, 1980-, A630, (b).

This is an ongoing longitudinal study of the class of 1984 at Harvard Medical School and Tufts New England School of Medicine. These subjects are being sampled to identify and describe experiences of stress in the lives and training of medical students, to determine the nature of the personal and environmental resources which students use to cope with stress, and to assess the effectiveness of these adaptational responses.

All the entering students at the two medical schools were invited to participate in the questionnaire phase of the research during orientation week in September, 1980. Data were collected from 265 students, about 85% of the two first-year classes. A group of subjects that had equal numbers of minority and nonminority, male and female, and Harvard and Tufts students was chosen for interviewing. Interviews were conducted during the winter and spring of 1980-1981, by five Harvard doctoral students. A second wave of questionnaire data was collected in the spring, 1982. Two more follow-ups were conducted in the next two years.

In addition to the informed consent form and the demographic questions, the package of instruments consisted of 1) a measure of the stressfulness of 11 life areas; 2) Social Network Questions; 3) Mood Adjective Check List; 4) Social Mastery Scale; 5) Recent Life Changes Questionnaire; 6) Habits of Nervous Tension; 7) The Cornell Medical Index; 8) four projective picture cues; and 9) The Personal Attributes Scale. The interview schedule was semistructured and open-ended. Areas covered were contextual information, experiences of stress, feelings, attitudes about medicine and career, and developmental measures.

The students were mailed instruments for the second wave of data collection in the spring of 1982. There was more background information with questions on career plans, Areas of Life Stress Survey, the Recent Life Changes Questionnaire, The Social Network Survey, and The Health and Habits Survey. The later follow-ups were comparable.

The Murray Center has acquired the first wave of questionnaire data. Computer data for the first two waves will be available in the fall of 1985.

I. Methods

DESIGN: fld study, longit. MEASURES: open int, closed int, closed quest, proj test, ach-apt test. TIME: 80s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: male, fem. AGE: 23-29, 30-39. SES: non lab force. RACE: bl, wh, hisp, asian. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

WORK: work plans, work cond, occup. FAMILY: fam struc. EDUC: ed hist, ed plans. SOCIAL: sup sys, soc net. PSYCH: pers, life sat, self est. MENT HLTH: stress, coping, care, anxiety. PHYS HLTH: general.

Nadelson, C., & Notman, M. Tufts University School of Medicine Alumni, 1980, A629, (a).

These data were collected in 1980 to provide a comparison set of data to the materials collected from the Alumni of Harvard Medical School. The purpose was to examine speciality choice, experiences in medical education, and patterns of life decisions.

Men and women who had graduated between 1949 and 1979 from Tufts New England Medical Center were sent the questionnaire by mail along with an informed consent form. The sample was chosen by selecting the name of each woman and the adjacent man's name from alphabetical alumni lists.

The five-page questionnaire included some basic demographic questions, educational history, medical training history, professional duties, career changes and career aspirations, marital status and information about spouse, child care and division of labor between family responsibilities and work, and income. There were also some open-ended questions assessing reasons for career shifts, work other than medicine, balancing career and family, and advice received during medical school.

The Murray Center has completed raw questionnaire data from 241 men and women.

Follow-up may be possible with the cooperation of the contributors.

I. Methods

DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: open quest, closed quest. TIME: 80s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem, male. AGE: mix. SES: up mid. RACE: unk2. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

WORK: work cond, work plans, work hist, role conf, occup. FAMILY: fam struc, childcare, div labor, fam back. EDUC: ed hist, ed envir. SOCIAL: sup sys. PHYS HLTH: general, care. LIFE HISTORY.

National Center for Education Statistics. National Longitudinal Study, 1972-1979, A650, (a).

This longitudinal study was designed to provide data that would allow comparisons of student educational and vocational experiences with later outcomes. The NLS reflects the guidance, interest, and data needs of educational researchers and administrators and of a number of U.S. Office of Education agencies.

The sample design called for a deeply stratified national probability sample of 1,200 schools with 18 seniors per school, school size permitting. A total of 19,001 students from 1,061 high schools provided 1972 base-year data on up to three data collection forms: a Test Battery, a School Record Information Form, and a Student Questionnaire. The Student Questionnaire was completed by 16,683 seniors.

The first follow-up survey was conducted from October 1973 to April 1974. At that time, 4,450 1972 high school seniors from 257 additional schools were added to the sample. Follow-up forms were mailed to 22,654 students and responses were obtained from 21,350 students by mail, telephone interview, or personal interview. The second follow-up was conducted from October 1974 to April 1975, with 22,364 forms mailed and 20,872 returned. The third follow-up survey was conducted during the 1976-1977 year. Of the 21,807 forms mailed to sample members, 20,092 were returned. The fourth follow-up was conducted from October 1979 to May 1980 with Fourth Follow-up Questionnaires sent to 20,862 sample members and obtained from 18,630. At the conclusion of fourth follow-up activities a total of 12,980 individuals had provided information on all questionnaires (base year and all four follow- up studies), representing 78% of the base year respondents.

The 1972 Students Questionnaire included the following sections: high school experiences, attitudes and opinions, future plans, and family background information. Subsequent follow-ups requested information about work, education and/or training, and some retrospective summaries.

The Murray Research Center holds three data tapes with data from the base year and all four follow-ups. No raw data are available.

I. Methods

DESIGN: survey, longit. MEASURES: open quest, closed quest, attitude, cog task. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: male, fem. AGE: 13-17, 18-22, 23-29. SES: hetero. RACE: hetero. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

WORK: work cond, work plans, work hist, work att, job sat, role conf. FAMILY: fam struc, fam plans, childcare, div labor, fam back, fam sat, fam att. EDUC: ed hist, ed plans, ed envir. SOCIAL: soc net, member. POLITICS: polit att, activism. VALUES: philosophy. PSYCH: self est, life sat. SEXROLE: sex role orient, men-women att. LIFE HISTORY.

National Center for Education Statistics. High School and Beyond, 1980-1982, A654, (a).

This survey was conducted by the National Opinion Research Center for the National Center for Education Statistics as part of a major longitudinal multi-cohort study of American youth. 'High School and Beyond (HSB)' follows the progress of young people during high school and the critical period of transition to postsecondary education, work, and family formation.

Base year data were collected in the spring of 1980 from over 30,000 sophomores and 28,000 seniors, from 1,122 schools, randomly chosen from all public and private schools in the United States. Within each school 36 seniors and 36 sophomores were randomly selected. In 1982, the first follow-up was conducted. The data for 11,995 students who were seniors in 1980 are currently available and corresponding information for 1980 sophomores is soon to be released by NCES.

Data were obtained by means of questionnaires and tests. The questionnaires included information about background, school activities, out-of-school activities, attitudes, and post-high school plans and aspirations. Test scores for vocabulary, reading, math, science, writing, and civics are available. Information about exposure to and use of a language other than English was obtained. When a twin was found in the sample, questionnaires and tests were administered to the other twin. About 500 pairs are included. Students were asked the name of their three best friends. Linkages between friends who are both in the random sample can be identified. Finally, information about the characteristics of the schools was obtained from the principals or school staff.

NCES plans to conduct follow-ups every two years. These data will be made publicly available as they are collected. 'HSB' is part of a larger program of longitudinal surveys of American youth initiated by NCES. The National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972, also available through the Murray Center, is the first study of that program. The design of 'HSB' was in part determined by the desire of NCES to make the samples comparable.

Computer accessible data on tape are kept at the Government Data Center. Codebooks are available at both the GDC and the Murray Center. Murray Center staff will facilitate access to these data.

I. Methods
DESIGN: survey, x-sect. MEASURES: closed quest, attitude, cog task, ach-apt test. TIME: 80s. TYPE: indiv, instit. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 13-17, 18-22. SES: non lab force. RACE: hetero. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work plans, work att, work hist, work cond. FAMILY: fam struc, fam plans. EDUC: ed hist, ed plans, ed envir. SOCIAL: soc net, sup sys, time. VALUES: philosophy. PSYCH: cog dev, self est. SEXROLE: men-women att. PHYS HLTH: general.

National Opinion Research Center. General Social Surveys, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, A086, (a).

This is a series of studies conducted yearly from 1972 to 1978. A national sample of approximately 1,500 men and women was drawn each year. Basic demographic data were collected. In addition, specific issues such as changes in behavior related to the respondent's life-cycle, social control, morale, social mobility, quality of work, life satisfaction, and attitudes about women's roles were explored in some years and not in others. In 1976, one of the major objectives was the replication of questions that had appeared in previous national surveys between 1945 and 1975.

The individuals interviewed were a representative cross-section of the total population of the United States, 18 years of age or older, living in noninstitutional arrangements. This study used a multistage modified probability with quotas at the block level and a full probability model with predesignated respondents.

Aside from standard personal data items, the 1976 survey covered such areas of interest as the family, socioeconomic status, social mobility, social control, race relations, and morale. Background information including ethnic and religious backgrounds, level of parental education, and parental employment history was obtained. About two thirds of the questionnaire probed for attitudes and opinions on such issues as abortion, social control, death penalty, gun control, violence, marijuana, court decisions, and racial interaction.

Only computer accessible data are available. They are accessed via the Government Data Center at Harvard. Our Murray Center staff can facilitate this access.

I. Methods
DESIGN: survey, replic. MEASURES: closed quest, attitude. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: fem, male. AGE: mix. SES: hetero. RACE: hetero. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work cond, work hist, work hist, work att, job sat. FAMILY: fam struc, fam back, fam att, parent, fam sat, divorce. EDUC: ed hist. POLITICS: polit att. VALUES: philosophy, morality, religion. PSYCH: life sat. SEXROLE: men-women att. PHYS HLTH: abor, preg, sex. LIFE HISTORY.

Neal, J. H. Children's Understanding of Their Parents' Divorces, 1982, A703, (c).

This study was designed to examine, from a cognitive perspective, the ways in which children of various age groups make sense of their parents' divorces. The researcher identified four levels of understanding, reflecting four overlapping age groups.

The subjects were 44 children whose parents had separated, with the intention of divorcing, within the preceding 18 months. The children were between 3 and 15 years of age, white, and from middle- and upper-middleclass families living in the metropolitan Boston area.

Children's understanding of their parents' personalities, of the divorce process, and of their own and their parents' feelings about divorce were assessed in the context of a short-term divorce counseling service. The children were interviewed individually four to six times. Also administered was the Child Behavioral Checklist of behavioral problems and competencies.

The Murray Center will acquire transcripts of the interviews and the checklist scores.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study, x-sect. MEASURES: open int, closed quest. TIME: 80s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: -50. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 0-5, 6-12, 13-17. SES: non lab force. RACE: wh. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: no.

II. Content
FAMILY: fam struc, divorce, fam sat. PSYCH: social cog. MENT HLTH: coping.

Newberger, C. Parental Conceptions of Children and Childrearing,
1975-1981, A613, (a).

This research was undertaken to construct a set of developmental levels from logical analysis and empirical interview data which represent a conceptual blueprint for parental functioning. The data were collected to investigate the organization and development of parents' awareness of their children as people, the parent-child relationship, and the parental role.

In the mid-1970s, 56 parents from a broad cross section of social and family backgrounds were interviewed. An age-stratified sample of 16 children was also given the interview. A subsample of eight parents with a recent history of having abused or severely neglected a child was ascertained and matched with a comparison group on ethnic issues, socioeconomic status, and age of oldest child. The subjects for the parent sample came from three sources: the Orthopedic Out-patient Clinic at Children's Hospital Medical Center (CHMC), the Family Development Clinic at CHMC, and a suburban middle-class community.

The primary instrument for data collection was a semistructured reflective interview which used both direct personal questions and hypothetical dilemmas to probe reasoning about parental issues. In the personal section of the interview, parents were asked directly about their children as people, disciplinary practices, influences on developmental outcome, goals and expectations for their children, how they have learned to be parents, and how someone knows if he or she is a good parent. The second part of the interview consisted of hypothetical parent-child conflict situations. These dilemmas dealt with issues of authority, trust and communication, conflict, and the nature of the child's subjective experiences. Semistructured questions explored the parent's reasoning about the issues raised by the dilemmas. The children were given the same interview with the questions beginning 'If you were a parent...' Six years later, 13 of the children were re-interviewed to see if the four qualitatively different reasoning levels about parenting employed by adults represent a developmental hierarchy, independent of verbal IQ.

The Murray Center has transcribed interview materials for all the subjects accompanied by score sheets. IQ scores are available for the children as well.

Follow-up is possible with the collaboration of the contributor.

I. Methods

DESIGN: fld study, longit. MEASURES: open int. TIME: 70s, 80s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 50-100. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 6-12, 13-17, mix. SES: up mid, mid, work, non lab force. RACE: wh, bl. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

WORK: role conf. FAMILY: fam struc, fam sat, parent. EDUC: ed hist. VALUES: philosophy, morality. PSYCH: pers, cog dev. SEXROLE: men-women att. LIFE HISTORY.

Notman, M. & Nadelson, C. Harvard Medical School House Officers, 1979, A538, (a).

These data were collected to examine the changing patterns of career directions for men and women entering medicine. The subjects were a group of house officers in the Harvard Medical School teaching hospitals who were at the second postgraduate year level, (i.e., one year postinternship or its equivalent).

Subjects were sent the preliminary questionnaire along with a cover letter and informed consent form in early spring, 1979. There were 117 subjects who agreed to participate and who completed a packet of tests. Questionnaire data included information on family and educational background, current work situation, medical training and career paths, division of labor and child care, sex role differences in career paths, work and family conflicts, and income. Also included were the Recent Life Changes Questionnaire, the Habits of Nervous Tension, the Personal Attributes Scale, the Multiple Affect Adjective Check List, and five verbal projective TAT cues.

The Murray Center has acquired all the raw data for this study. The computer accessible data and code books are also available.

Follow-up of these subjects may be possible with the approval and cooperation of the contributors.

I. Methods

DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: open quest, closed quest, proj test, pers test. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 23-29, 30-39. SES: non lab force, unk2. RACE: unk2. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

WORK: work cond, work plans, work hist, work att, role conf, occup. FAMILY: fam struc, childcare, div labor, fam back. EDUC: ed hist, ed plans, ed envir. POLITICS: polit att. PSYCH: self est, pers. SEXROLE: men-women att. MENT HLTH: stress. PHYS HLTH: general, abor, preg, sex.

Paige, K. E. Study of Life Experiences in Married Couples, 1974, A029, (a).

This survey attempts to characterize the overall psychological and economic profile of married life.

A total of 61 couples from a middle-class community within the Oakland, California, metropolitan area were interviewed in the summer of 1974. This group was selected to constitute a representative sample of the population of white couples of that region between 30-44 years of age, married at least five years, and in which both partners have attained at least one year of high school. In addition, couples selected for the survey fulfilled one of the following sets of conditions: either the couple was (1) childless and both spouses worked at least 20 hours per week; (2) had children living at home and both spouses worked at least 20 hours per week; or (3) had children living at home, but only the husband worked (full-time).

Topics covered in the extensive interview included basic family and demographic information, educational history and attitudes, religious preferences and behavior, occupational history, effects of work on the marriage, the problems and advantages of childrearing, a daily chores and activities inventory, social life, and sexual behavior.

Please note that not all of the information collected in the married couples survey is available to users at this time. Those data which are available are indicated by notations in the copy of the interview schedule on file at the Murray Center. A portion of the data are available on computer tape. No follow-up is possible.

I. Methods

DESIGN: survey. MEASURES: open int, closed int, attitude, pers test. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem, male. AGE: mix. SES: unk2. RACE: wh. LOCATION: west. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

WORK: work cond, work plans, work hist, work att, role conf. FAMILY: fam struc, fam plans, div labor, fam back, fam sat, fam att. EDUC: ed hist, ed plans, ed envir. SOCIAL: soc net, member. POLITICS: polit att. VALUES: philosophy. PSYCH: self est, pers, life sat. SEXROLE: sex role orient, men-women att. PHYS HLTH: general, preg, care, sex. LIFE HISTORY.

Parnes, H. National Longitudinal Surveys, 1966-, A510, (a).

The National Longitudinal Surveys were begun early in 1965 to examine the labor market experience of four groups in the United States population: men 45 to 59 years of age, women 30 to 44 years of age, and boys and girls 14 to 24. For the two youth cohorts the issues examined revolved around the process of occupational choice. The special issues of middle-aged men concerned skill obsolescence. For the women the issue of concern was reentry into the labor force by married women who feel that their children no longer require their continuous presence at home.

The two older cohort groups have been surveyed biennially and the younger cohort groups have been surveyed annually. Each of the four cohort groups is represented by a national probability sample of 5,000 individuals. The samples were drawn by the Bureau of the Census from the primary sampling units (PSU's) that had been selected for the experimental Monthly Labor Survey conducted between early 1964 and late 1966. Shrinkage of the sample has been remarkably small.

The Murray Center has access to all computer accessible information from all four cohorts for the years 1966-1975 (older cohorts surveyed biennially 1967-1975, younger cohorts surveyed annually). Also available are 1979 data from women, 1980 data from youth and girls, and 1982 data from youth.

Data were collected from a new sample of youth in 1979. The purpose of this later study was to replicate the analysis of the earlier youth cohorts and to evaluate the impact of expanded youth employment opportunities in the late 1970s. A national sample of 5,700 young women and 5,700 young men was drawn for this study. This sample includes a conscious overrepresentation of blacks, Hispanics, and economically disadvantaged whites. These youth will continue to be interviewed annually and the Murray Center will have access to current data as it becomes available.

All data are available through the Institute for Economic Research at Harvard. The codebooks and interview protocols are also available at the Institute. Our Murray Center staff can facilitate users' access to these data.

I. Methods

DESIGN: survey, longit, x-sect. MEASURES: open quest, closed quest, open int, closed int, pers test, attitude. TIME: 60s, 70s, 80s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: male, fem. AGE: mix. SES: hetero. RACE: hetero. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

WORK: work cond, work plans, work hist, work att, job sat, retire, role conf, occup. FAMILY: fam struc, fam plans, div labor, childcare, fam back, fam att. EDUC: ed hist, ed plans, ed envir. SOCIAL: member. POLITICS: polit att. PSYCH: self est, pers, cog dev. SEXROLE: sex role orient, men-women att. PHYS HLTH: general, care. LIFE HISTORY.

Parsons, J. Career Aspirations Among Smith Undergraduates: A Longitudinal Study, 1975-1978, A533, (c).

This longitudinal study was designed to investigate intrapsychic variables that might influence women's career aspirations and ultimate choice. The first wave of the study was conducted in spring, 1975. At that time, 110 Smith College undergraduates enrolled in Introductory Psychology volunteered to participate in this questionnaire study. The battery of questionnaires included Mehrabian's need achievement and affiliation scales, a modified Internal-External scale (adapted from Black), attributional patterns for success and failure in various occupations, Spence's scale tapping attitudes toward work and family, attitudes toward the women's movement, Goff's agency/communion value scale, and information on background and life goals.

The second wave of the study was conducted in 1978, when 22 of the original respondents (mostly seniors) were followed up. At that time 123 more students (classes of '78, '81, and '82) were added to the sample; the researcher intended to recontact them for follow-up in the fall of 1981. The second wave focused on determinants of career choice and included many of the scales used in the first wave. Additionally, subjects completed items on perceived parental attributes and attitudes; job ratings in terms of difficulty, effort required, anticipated success or failure, masculinity/ femininity, and degree of agency or communion; and McKeachie's scale of values. Several TAT picture cues were also administered.

The TAT stories and computer accessible data will eventually be available.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study, longit. MEASURES: open quest, closed quest, proj test, pers test, attitude. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem. AGE: 18-22. SES: non lab force. RACE: wh. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work plans, work att. FAMILY: fam struc, fam plans, fam att, fam back. EDUC: ed hist, ed plans, ed envir. SOCIAL: soc net. POLITICS: polit att. VALUES: philosophy. PSYCH: self est, pers, motiv. SEXROLE: sex role orient, sex role social, men-women att.

Payne, E., Notman, M., & Kravitz, A. Abortion Study, 1971, A605, (a).

This study was undertaken to examine the psychological outcomes of therapeutic abortion during the period immediately preceding the U.S. Supreme Court decision invalidating restrictive abortion laws. The sample was drawn from women requesting abortions at a large urban hospital in the Northeast. The subjects were evaluated by one of the psychiatrists before the abortion, 24 hours after the procedure, and at six weeks and six months postabortion. One hundred and two women participated in the study, of whom 84 remained through all four interviews.

The subjects were 102 women who were either currently married or had never been married, who were at least 18 years of age, and who were not candidates for sterilization. The pool included both clinic and private referrals.

Background data available includes demographic information, marital history, data on the parents and spouse, and emotional and medical history. Extensive clinical interviews were conducted at each of the four sessions. These covered topics including history of contraception, conception, and pregnancy; reasons for seeking abortion; ambivalence; past medical and emotional history; sexual behavior; object relationships; dreams; doubt, guilt, anger, shame, and general mood states; predictions; diagnostic formulations; and changes in activities and life situation of the subject. Subjects also completed the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) at the first and fourth testing times, and the Profile of Mood States (POMS) and Symptoms Rating Scale (SRS) at all four testing times. Some subjects also completed the scales for femininity, socialization, and modernity from the California Personality Inventory (CPI) at the first and fourth meetings.

In 1983, the Murray Center acquired doctor's reports of initial interviews with approximately 800 additional patients who requested therapeutic abortions between 1969 and 1974. These will available for use in 1984.

Copies of all raw data are available at the Murray Center, as well as coding sheets, data cards, and codebook. Follow-up of this sample is possible.

I. Methods

DESIGN: fld study, x-sect. MEASURES: closed quest, closed int, pers test. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem. AGE: 18-22, 23-29, 30-39, 40-49. SES: hetero. RACE: bl, mix samp. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

FAMILY: fam back, fam struc, fam sat. PSYCH: self est, pers, motiv. SEXROLE: men-women att. MENT HLTH: depress, anxiety, care, other, stress, coping. PHYS HLTH: abor, preg, menstru, sex, general.

Quinn, R. P., Mangione, T., & Seashore, S. Quality of Employment Survey, 1973, A082, (a).

The purpose of this study was to provide an overview of working conditions in the American labor force. There were 1,496 respondents for whom data was obtained through personal interviews. Persons eligible for inclusion in the sample were household members 16 years or older who were employed for pay for at least 20 hours per week. The basic sample design was that customarily used by the Survey Research Center to select national probability samples of dwellings.

The interview included both open-ended and precoded items designed to acquire information about the impact of work upon the worker in terms of satisfaction, physical health, and financial well-being. Questions regarding job expectations and job actualities were included to examine each worker's job situation. Questions were also asked regarding desired vs. actual fringe benefits; relationship of respondent to his or her supervisor; and important aspects of their job, such as skills, training program, promotions, and future goals. Personal information, such as the respondent's perception of self, values, attitudes, and general feelings were sought.

Only computer accessible data on tape are available. They are accessed via the Government Data Center at Harvard. Our Murray Center staff can facilitate this access for users.

I. Methods

DESIGN: survey. MEASURES: open int, closed int. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: fem, male. AGE: mix. SES: unk2. RACE: unk2. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

WORK: work cond, work plans, work hist, work att, job sat, occup, retire. FAMILY: fam struc. EDUC: ed hist. SOCIAL: soc net, member. POLITICS: polit att. VALUES: philosophy. PSYCH: life sat, motiv, pers. SEXROLE: sex role orient, men-women att. MENT HLTH: depress, anxiety, stress. PHYS HLTH: general.

Quinn, R. P., Seashore, S., & Mangione, T. Survey of Working Conditions, 1970, A083, (a).

The purpose of this study was to provide an overview of working conditions in the American labor force. The universe sampled in this study consisted of currently employed workers living in dwellings in the coterminous United States during November and December, 1969, and January, 1970. A worker was eligible to be interviewed if he or she was 16 years old or older and was currently employed for pay at least 20 hours per week.

The structured interview schedule contained questions directed at estimating the frequency and type of labor standards problems such as unions, discrimination, physical working conditions, wages, and work schedules. Additionally, many facets of each worker's job situation were examined, including expectations vs. realities of the job, desired vs. actual fringe benefits, relationship of respondent to his or her supervisor, difficulty of the work, and requirements for physical or mental effort. Questions were asked not only about actual job situations, but also about areas affected by the job. Respondent's physical and mental health were explored, as well as other background items including age, sex, race, and education. The interiew ended with questions concerning the respondent's overall contentment with his or her job and life in general.

Only computer accessible data are available. They are accessed via the Government Data Center at Harvard. Our Murray Center staff can facilitate this access for users.

I. Methods
DESIGN: survey. MEASURES: open int, closed int. TIME: 60s, 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: fem, male. AGE: mix. SES: unk2. RACE: unk2. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work cond, work plans, work hist, work att, job sat, occup, retire. FAMILY: fam struc, childcare. EDUC: ed hist. SOCIAL: soc net, sup sys, member. VALUES: philosophy. PSYCH: self est, life sat, pers, motiv. SEXROLE: sex role orient, men-women att. MENT HLTH: depress, anxiety, stress. PHYS HLTH: general.

Radcliffe College Class of 1947. Life Patterns Survey, 1980, A571, (a).

Following their 30th reunion, many Class of '47 members expressed interest in doing a class-wide survey on their varied experiences and opinions. Grace Huffaker, the class chairperson, approached staff members at the Murray Research Center in 1979 to discuss collaboration on the project. In the fall of 1979 a 10-page questionnaire was sent to the 228 class members for whom the Alumnae Office had addresses. A second mailing was sent out late in the spring. Completed instruments were received from 82 or 36% of the subjects.

The questionnaire included some precoded and many open-ended items covering demographic and family background information, educational history, work and volunteer experiences, activities since graduation in 10 year blocks, marriage and family life, children, attitudinal measures, and future plans and aspirations.

Raw and computer accessible materials are available at the Murray Center.

Follow-up studies of this sample may be possible through the Murray Center.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: open quest, closed quest. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 50-100. SEX: fem. AGE: 50-59. SES: unk2. RACE: wh. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work cond, work plans, work att, work hist, role conf, retire. FAMILY: fam struc, fam plans, childcare, div labor, fam back, fam att. EDUC: ed hist, ed envir. SOCIAL: soc net. POLITICS: polit att. VALUES: philosophy. PSYCH: life sat. SEXROLE: sex role orient, men-women att. PHYS HLTH: sex. LIFE HISTORY.

Ratliff, E. S. Follow-up Study on the Development of Achievement-Related Motives, 1979, A555, (a).

This study was undertaken as a follow-up of Romer's research on the development of achievement-related motives. The research was an attempt to replicate and extend Romer's original investigation of developmental aspects of motivation and performance.

The subjects were white, middle-class males and females. There were 114 subjects, 60 males and 54 females. Six years earlier, the majority of the subjects had been in the fifth and seventh grades, and now were in high school. A fair representation of subjects originally in the 8th and 9th was obtained, but very few of the 11th graders.

The same psychological measures used by Romer were readministered by means of a mailed set of instruments. The measures were five projective story cues, the Broverman Sex Role Questionnaire, the Debilitating Anxiety Questionaire, and the Coopersmith Self-Esteem Inventory. The Bem Sex Role Questionnaire was administered and subjects were asked to respond to questions regarding their educational, occupational, social, and family experiences and attitudes.

Subjects were contacted many times but the response rate remained low until in-person interviews were conducted. Romer's study could not be fully replicated because too few subjects attended the performance sessions. By June, 1979, data collection was concluded with 114 questionnaires.

The Murray Center has acquired the following materials from this data set: typed TAT stories, xeroxes of completed questionnaires, a codebook, and a computer accessible data tape.

Romer's original data on this sample are also held by the Murray Center, and are fully documented. Follow-up studies may be done only with the permission of the researcher.

I. Methods

DESIGN: fld study, longit. MEASURES: open quest, closed quest, proj test, pers test, attitude. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 13-17, 18-22. SES: up mid, mid, non lab force. RACE: wh. LOCATION: ncen. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

WORK: work plans, work hist. FAMILY: fam struc, fam plans, fam back. EDUC: ed hist, ed plans, ed envir. SOCIAL: soc net, time. VALUES: philosophy. PSYCH: self est, pers, motiv. SEXROLE: sex role orient, men-women att. LIFE HISTORY.

Rice, V. G. Course and Correlates of Personality Development in College Women, 1980, A624, (a).

The aim of this doctoral dissertation study was to compare and evaluate social learning theory and organismic developmental theory on the basis of data concerning the course and correlates of female personality development.

Subjects were 125 Radcliffe College seniors (Class of '81) who volunteered for the research by completing a 17-page mailed questionnaire. The sample represents 21% of all Class of '81 women.

The self-administered questionnaire included the Gough Adjective Check List; the Loevinger Sentence Completion Test; and a questionnaire which assessed family background, occupation and education of parents, evaluation of parents' personality traits and of subject's relationships with her parents, career and family plans and aspirations, parental influences on the subject, feelings about college, and description of ideal self.

Many of the items in the questionnaire were drawn from two other Murray Center data sets. Rosalind Barnett's 'The Vocational Planning of College Student Women: A Psycho-Social Study' and Judith Birnbaum's 'Life Patterns of Educated Women'.

The Murray Center holds the completed questionnaires and machine readable data on cards and tape for all subjects. No follow-up of this sample is possible.

I. Methods

DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: open quest, closed quest, proj test, pers test, attitude. TIME: 80s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem. AGE: 18-22. SES: non lab force. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

WORK: work plans, work att, role conf. FAMILY: fam struc, fam plans, div labor, fam back, fam sat, fam att. EDUC: ed plans, ed envir. SOCIAL: soc net. VALUES: philosophy, religion. PSYCH: self est, pers, life sat. SEXROLE: sex role orient, sex role social, men-women att. LIFE HISTORY.

Ridley, J. C. Social and Psychological Factors Affecting Fertility,
1941, A058, (a).

This study investigated motivations behind fertility patterns. It aimed to ascertain the extent to which the actual number deviated from the ideal number of children couples had, and to discover how socioeconomic and psychological factors influenced couples' decisions about number of children desired. The data were collected in 1941, under the direction of Dr. Clyde Kiser and the sponsorship of the Council of Social Agencies. Dr. Ridley worked on the original data collection and made the data available to the Murray Center.

The sample consisted of couples from Indianapolis where both husband and wife were 'native' white (not Catholic or Jewish), had been residents of a large city most of the time since marriage, had been married in the years 1927-1929, where the wife was under 30 and the husband under 40 at the time of marriage, and both had finished the eighth grade. Qualifying couples were located through citywide house-to-house canvassing of virtually every white family in Indianapolis. Two thousand five hundred eighty-nine couples met requirements for inclusion in the study, and of these 1,648 were visited by interviewers. Eight hundred sixty fecund couples gave detailed complete information on all instruments during three interview sessions. These data were weighted because the percentage distribution by parity (number of children born) of the total 860 couples differed markedly from that of the 2,589 comprising the universe of eligible couples. Data from the 220 sterile couples interviewed were not included in the analyses, and thus, are not available.

Data were acquired by trained interviewers during three meetings with couples classified as fecund and two with couples classified as sterile. Interviews were by appointment and subjects were paid a nominal amount to participate. The first interview contained questions designed to enlist the wife's interest and cooperation, to secure simple demographic information, and to classify the couple as fecund or sterile. Another instrument (separate for both husbands and wives, fecund and sterile) examined attitudes about costs and values of having children, religion, marriage, and other interests. The second interview session elicited information about family, employment, and education. The final interview with wives dealt primarily with contraception and history of pregnancy(ies). Interviewers also filled out rating scales of their impressions of the couples on various dimensions. Socioeconomic status was assessed by Chapin's Social Status Scale, considered a reliable index of living standards in the 1940s and 1950s, but no longer widely used.

The Murray Research Center holds the following materials from this data set: (1) computer accessible data tape of 1,444 weighted fecund couples; (2) a two-volume detailed codebook; (3) an instruction booklet for interviewers; and (4) partially completed instruments for 694 subjects. There are no subject codes and no data inventory for the latter. Some of these subjects are fecund, some sterile, and some ineligible. There are no records of names available anywhere, and hence no possibility for follow-up. However, the computer accessible data are available for secondary analysis.

I. Methods

DESIGN: survey. MEASURES: closed quest, open int, closed int, attitude. TIME: 40s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: male, fem. AGE: mix. SES: unk2. RACE: wh. LOCATION: ncen. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

WORK: work cond, work plans, work hist, role conf. FAMILY: fam struc, fam plans, fam back, fam sat, fam att, div labor, parent. EDUC: ed hist. SOCIAL: soc net, sup sys. POLITICS: polit att. VALUES: philosophy, religion. PSYCH: life sat, pers. SEXROLE: sex role orient, men-women att. PHYS HLTH: general, preg, menstru, care, sex. LIFE HISTORY.

Roberts, E., Population Education, Inc. Family Life and Sexual Learning, 1977, A521, (a).

This study was undertaken to explore the role of parents in the sexual learning of children and to influence the design and development of new policies and programs regarding the teaching of sexuality in the greater Cleveland area.

A cross-sectional survey of parents of 3- to 11-year-old children was performed using a stratified, unequal probability sample representing a range of backgrounds and social classes. Interviews were conducted with 1,482 parents from 900 households. Both parents were interviewed in 582 households; in 178 dual-parent households only one parent was interviewed; and 140 single parents were interviewed and counted as households. Interviews with seven groups of parents were also conducted and videotaped.

Data were collected in a personal interview lasting an average of 70 minutes. A self-administered questionnaire was also given. The instruments used a variety of item types: open-ended, forced-choice, and fill-in questions; rating scales; and scenarios. Topics included sexual issues, relationships, and values; attitudes toward sexuality; communications; parents' and family demographics; and information on resources for sexual learning and communication.

The Murray Center possesses computer accessible data and codebooks. No raw data are available, nor are the videotapes of the group interviews.

No follow-up of these subjects is possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: survey. MEASURES: closed quest, open int, attitude. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: fem, male. AGE: mix. SES: hetero. RACE: hetero. LOCATION: ncen. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work cond, work hist, role conf. FAMILY: fam struc, div labor, fam sat, fam att, parent. EDUC: ed hist, ed envir. SOCIAL: soc net, sup sys. VALUES: philosophy, morality, religion. PSYCH: self est, life sat, pers. SEXROLE: sex role orient, sex role social, men-women att. PHYS HLTH: preg, menstru, sex, abor. LIFE HISTORY.

Romer, N. Fear of Success in School-Age Males and Females, 1973, A030, (a).

This research attempted to replicate the behavioral and nonbehavioral aspects of Horner's fear of success work, using preadolescent males and females as subjects. It aimed to determine at what point in chronological development motive-to-avoid-success imagery in projective stories was related to performance decrements in competitive situations, and to investigate sex-related differences in this relationship and in types of imagery expressed.

Subjects were 386 white, middle-class students (196 males and 190 females) in the 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 11th grades in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Subjects were volunteers from classes of those teachers who were interested in participating in the study.

The data were collected between November, 1972, and February, 1973, in conjunction with Carol Smokler. Five verbal projective story cues (adapted from Horner, 1968) were given to students in their classrooms. They also performed a series of scrambled word tasks under five different experimental conditions: nonexplicit competitive group, competitive group, same-sex competitive, opposite-sex competitive, and noncomptetitive alone. Additionally subjects were given a modified version of the Broverman et al. (1972) Sex Role Questionnaire; and a 20-minute structured interview regarding future plans (i.e., college, marriage, career, etc.), parental expectations, siblings, friends, best things about the self, and females' attitudes toward women's liberation.

Typed TAT's, some raw data, codebooks, and coding sheets are available. Some of the raw data have been subsequently coded by Murray Center staff members and are available on computer tape as well. Ratliff's (1979) follow-up of this sample is housed at the Murray Center. Additional follow-ups may be performed with permission of the contributor.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study, replic. MEASURES: closed quest, open int, attitude, proj test, pers test, cog task. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 301-500. SEX: male, fem. AGE: 13-17. SES: up mid, mid. RACE: wh. LOCATION: ncen. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work plans, work att. FAMILY: fam struc, fam plans, fam att, fam back. EDUC: ed hist, ed plans. SOCIAL: soc net. POLITICS: polit att. VALUES: philosophy. PSYCH: self est, motiv, pers, cog dev. SEXROLE: sex role orient, men-women att. PHYS HLTH: menstru.

Roper Organization. Virginia Slims 1974 American Women's Opinion Poll, 1974, A684, (a).

The purpose of this 1974 study was to examine perceptions of the social, political, and economic positions of women in American society. This survey is one of several similar national studies on women's political and economic participation, all of which were commissioned by Virginia Slims. The Murray Center has access to the comparable data sets (see Harris, 1972; Roper, 1980).

For this study, national samples of 2,922 women and 958 men were interviewed. The samples were representative of the male and female populations of the continental United States, age 18 and over. Quotas for sex and age as well as for employed women were imposed to ensure proper representation of each group in the sample.

Attitudes toward the changing status of women in society, sex discrimination, the women's movement, women in politics, and other major political issues were investigated. Data were gathered on the respondent's political involvement, organizational memberships, family income, and a variety of other demographic variables.

The Murray Center has access to this computer data through the Government Data Center at Harvard. A copy of the codebook is held at the Murray Center.

I. Methods
DESIGN: survey. MEASURES: closed quest, attitude. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: male, fem. AGE: mix. SES: hetero. RACE: hetero. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work hist, work att, role conf. FAMILY: fam struc, fam att, div labor, parent. EDUC: ed hist. SOCIAL: soc net. POLITICS: polit att. VALUES: philosophy. PSYCH: life sat. SEXROLE: sex role orient, sex role social, men-women att. PHYS HLTH: sex, abor.

Roper Organization. Virginia Slims 1980 American Women's Opinion Poll, 1980, A683, (a).

The purpose of this 1980 study was to examine perceptions of the social, economic, and political position of women in American society. This survey is one of several similar national studies on women's political and economic participation, all of which were commissioned by Virginia Slims. The Murray Center has access to these comparable data sets (see Harris, 1972; Roper, 1974).

For this study, national samples of 2,960 women and 984 men were interviewed. The samples were representative of the male and female populations of the United States, age 18 and over. Quotas for sex and age as well as for employed women were imposed to ensure the proper representation of each group in the sample.

Attitudes toward the changing status of women in society, sex discrimination, the women's movement, women in politics, and other major political issues were investigated. Data were gathered on the respondent's political involvement, organizational memberships, family income, and a variety of other demographic variables.

The Murray Center has access to this computer data through the Harvard Government Data Center. A copy of the codebook is held at the Murray Center.

I. Methods
DESIGN: survey. MEASURES: closed quest, attitude. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: male, fem. AGE: mix. SES: hetero. RACE: hetero. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work cond, work plans, work att, role conf, work hist. FAMILY: fam struc, fam att, div labor, divorce, childcare, fam plans. EDUC: ed hist. SOCIAL: soc net. POLITICS: polit att. VALUES: philosophy. PSYCH: life sat. SEXROLE: sex role orient, sex role social, men-women att. PHYS HLTH: sex.

Ross, M. C. Self-Esteem in Girls Attending Single-Sex vs. Coed Private High Schools, 1975, A524, (a).

These data were collected in order to examine self-esteem in 11th grade high school girls attending single-sex vs. coed private schools in a large northeastern city.

A total of 50 subjects were tested: 32 in the single-sex school and 18 in the coed school. The subjects were 16 or 17 years old, of mostly upper-middle socioeconomic level. Data were collected by the researcher, who administered the instruments in an 11th grade classroom in the fall of 1975.

The package of instruments used consisted of four verbal TAT cues; the 'Who am I?' test, which elicits 10 different open-ended responses to that question; 'The Way I Am' and 'The Way I Would Like to Be' scales, which are modified Q-sort descriptions of self and ideal self; and finally, a one-page general information questionnaire consisting of short answer questions about age, family, education, and extracurricular activities.

The Murray Center has the raw data and some notes by the researcher. These data were not coded and there are no computer accessible data.

Follow-up is possible with the cooperation of Ross.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: open quest, closed quest, proj test, pers test, attitude. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 50-100. SEX: fem. AGE: 13-17. SES: up mid. RACE: wh. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work plans. FAMILY: fam plans, fam back. EDUC: ed plans, ed hist, ed envir. VALUES: philosophy. PSYCH: self est, pers.

Salt, P. Stress and Illness Among Managers, 1981, A584, (b).

The purpose of this study was to explore the relationships between experienced stress and reported illness in male and female managers. The researcher investigated the possible sex differences in stress, illness, and the stress-illness relationship; and the influence of demographic factors, behavior types, and coping styles on the relationship.

The sample comprised 40 women and 50 men who were graduates of the Boston University Masters of Business Administration program. The subjects were from the middle class, with an age range from 27 to 51. The majority of the sample was married. The men had more children than the women as most were married to nonworking wives. All of the married women were members of dual-career couples.

The subjects completed mailed questionnaires including the following measures: a Life Patterns Questionnaire (demographic information, work and life satisfaction, career aspirations and commitment, and spouse support); the Recent Life Changes Questionnaire; the Job-related Tensions Index; a Health and Habits Survey; a Coping Strategies Scale; and the Vickers Rating Scale (type A/B personality pattern).

The Murray Center has acquired the raw questionnaires from this study. A data tape containing the coded data is expected in the future. Follow-up is possible.

I. Methods

DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: closed quest, open quest, pers test. TIME: 80s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 50-100. SEX: male, fem. AGE: 23-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59. SES: mid, up mid. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

WORK: work plans, job sat, occup, work att, work cond, work hist, role conf. FAMILY: fam sat, fam struc, fam back. EDUC: ed hist. PSYCH: life sat, pers. MENT HLTH: coping, stress. PHYS HLTH: general, care.

Sears, R. R. Identification and Child Rearing, 1958, A578, (a).

This research was undertaken to explore the process of identification in young children as it relates to the development of sex role stereotyping, adult role formation, self-control, self-recrimination, prosocial forms of aggression, quiet feelings, and other expressions of conscience. The study tested the intercorrelations between various behaviors seen as reflecting identification, and looked at child rearing antecedents of these behaviors as well.

The sample consisted of 40 nursery school children, 21 boys and 19 girls, and their parents. The children's mean age was 4 3/4 years old, and all were attending the Stanford Village Nursery School during the summer of 1958. The parents ranged in age from 22 to 45 years. Occupational, educational, and financial characteristics of the families were fairly typical of university nursery school populations.

Parental data were collected by taped interviews. Mothers and fathers were interviewed separately using similar, though not identical, forms. Variables assessed included caretaking activities; methods of handling early feeding, toilet training, disobedience, sexual activity, dependency, and aggression; attitudes and feelings about the child's independence, achievement, moral behavior, self-control, responsibility, and adult-typed and sex role stereotyped behavior; and family atmosphere and parents' attitudes toward themselves and each other. Paper-and-pencil instruments consisted of a demographic data sheet, mother attitude scales, a child behavior-maturity scale answered by mothers, and a Winterbottom scale measuring the mother's pressure on her child to develop independence.

Observational measures were two half-hour observations of mother-child interaction, and time-sampled behavioral observations of the child's activities while at school. The extensive child assessment included a variety of scales, experimental situation, and projective play techniques which tapped preference for sex-typed activities and roles, tendency to assume an adult role, resistance to temptation, guilt responses, and manipulative fantasy behavior.

The Murray Center holds all data from parent and child measures on both computer cards and tapes. Typed transcripts of the mother and father interviews are also available. Follow-up of this sample may be possible. Interested researchers should submit a statement describing the proposed research to the Director of the Murray Center.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: closed quest, open int, pers test, attitude, proj test, beh obs. TIME: 50s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 0-5, mix. SES: up mid, mid, non lab force. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: west. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work hist, role conf. FAMILY: fam struc, fam plans, div labor, fam back, fam sat, fam att, parent. EDUC: ed hist. VALUES: philosophy, morality. PSYCH: self est, pers, social int. SEXROLE: sex role orient, sex role social, men-women att. PHYS HLTH: general, preg, sex. LIFE HISTORY.

Sears, R., Maccoby, E., & Levin, H. Patterns of Child Rearing, 1952, A235, (a).

This study was undertaken in order to study child rearing practices and values: how parents raise their children, the effects of different practices on the children, and the causes of parental choice of one method over another. In 1951-1952, interviews were conducted wih 379 suburban mothers who had at least one child in kindergarten. Subject selection was also based on several other criteria aimed at both reducing the number of potentially confounding variables and ensuring some controlled variation on dimensions of interest (e.g., social class and religious background).

Each woman was interviewed in her home by a trained interviewer using a standarized schedule. The interview included questions concerning background and demographic characteristics; feeding; toilet training; use of rewards and punishments in teaching (e.g., table manners); sex and modesty training; neatness; and assignment of chores; achievement expectations in school; the child's expression of aggression and the parents' reaction; the parents' sharing of child care tasks, decisions about child training, leisure time activities, and financial matters; the respondent's reactions to the timing of the child; the influence of becoming a mother on work and outside interests (if any or important); and the differences that the respondent perceived between her current child rearing practices and her own experiences as a child. Observational data were also collected from individual children during three 20-minute sessions of doll play.

The Murray Center holds copies of transcribed interviews, a computer tape, and codebook for the 1951-1952 data. The Murray Center also has data from a follow-up study of this sample by McClelland (1978). Further follow-up studies of these subjects are planned. Interested researchers may submit proposals for participation through the Murray Center.

The following codes apply to the data generated uniquely by this study (i.e., data from the above follow-up was not included).

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study, longit, x-sect. MEASURES: open int. TIME: 50s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 301-500. SEX: fem. AGE: 0-5, 23-29, 30-39. SES: mid, up mid, work. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

WORK: work hist, work att, role conf. FAMILY: fam struc, fam plans, fam att, div labor, parent. EDUC: ed plans, ed envir. VALUES: philosophy, morality. PSYCH: social int. SEXROLE: sex role orient, sex role social, men-women att. PHYS HLTH: sex, preg. LIFE HISTORY.

Selman, R. Growth of Scientific Understanding, 1979, A590, (a).

This data set consists of three studies designed to explore the substance and method of cognitive learning about scientfic facts and theories within a cognitive-developmental framework.

All three studies were conducted in the public schools of a suburban community of Boston. The area is divided between white working-class and middle-class families. Parents signed permission slips for their children to participate. In Study I (Fall, 1978), five boys and five girls were selected by their teachers from first, third, fifth, seventh, and ninth grades, representing a range from average to bright in science-related activities. Aside from these 50 suburban Boston subjects, an additional ten 11th graders from Seattle were interviewed. In Study II (Spring, 1979), subjects were 105 children in the age range during which a shift from preoperational to concrete operational thinking occurs. The sample consisted of 15 preschoolers (5 girls and 10 boys), 30 kindergarteners, and 60 first graders (each equally divided between girls and boys). In Study III (Fall, 1979), three groups of 10 students (half girls and half boys) in the first, third, and fifth grades took part in an experimental 12-session extracurricular science enrichment program. Similar control groups at each of these grades were selected from the same volunteer subject pool. The total number of subjects in Study III was thus 60.

Study I was designed to assess children's understanding of four science concepts (electromagnetism, gravity/falling objects, chemical bonding, and biology) at different points along the age/experience continuum. In most cases, issue questioning was introduced with an experiment tapping each concept. The child was asked to predict the results and explain the reasons for his/her prediction. After the experiment was conducted the child was asked to describe and explain the results.

Study II aimed to assess the 'structured wholeness' or interitem consistency of levels of scientific understanding and the relationship between developing science concepts and logical reasoning skills. In addition to the electromagnetism and gravity interviews, children were given a measure of class inclusion (Inhelder & Piaget, 1969) and a measure of substance and weight conservation (Inhelder & Piaget, 1958) -- tasks commonly defined as part of the general development of concrete operations.

Study III examined developmental patterns in how children progress in science understanding. Only the 30 experimental children took part in the science enrichment program. All 60 subjects received a battery of pre- and posttests. The five pre- and postmeasures included two concrete operational tasks (the class inclusion and conservation of mass and weight problems previously described), a formal operational task (isolation of variables on deflection of rods; Inhelder & Piaget, 1958), and two science problem interviews. Each experimental child also received a series of debriefing interviews immediatly following each laboratory session probing five facets of the child's understanding of the energy experiment presented: (1) orientation; (2) causality; (3) energy mechanics; (4) operations; and (5) generalizability.

At this writing, the Murray Center holds transcripts of science problem interviews from Studies I and II, and transcripts of the Study III 'debriefing' sessions. In addition, the Murray Center has machine readable data from the logical reasoning measures and the scored levels of development from the science problem interviews.

Follow-up is possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: open int, cog task. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 6-12, 13-17. SES: mid, work. RACE: wh. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: no.

II. Content
PSYCH: cog dev.

Shapiro, E. R. Transition to Parenthood, 1978, A278, (a).

This study used a family development perspective to examine the stresses and gratifications of the transition to parenthood, the influence of parity, differences between the developmental experiences of mothers and fathers, and the interaction between the development of the marital relationship and the development of parenting relationships.

Twenty married couples in their 20s and early 30s were interviewed during the last month of their first or second pregnancy, and again at two months postpartum. Ten couples were first-time parents and 10 were having a second child. Half of each group were local working-class couples and half were university-based middle class.

On each occasion the couple was interviewed jointly and then husband and wife were interviewed individually. Special emphasis was placed on those aspects of the transition to parenthood that the couple identified as contributing to learning about parenting or to their sense of growth in their roles as spouses. Topics covered in the semistructured open-ended interviews in late pregnancy included history of the marital relationship, allocation of household work, social networks, pregnancy experience, expectations for parenthood, and future plans. The postpartum couple interviews covered labor and delivery, reactions to the baby, arrangements for household management and infant care, feelings about being a parent, and future plans. The individual interviews explored some of these same issues in more detail.

The Murray Center has typed transcripts of all interviews. There are no machine readable data. Follow-up of the sample may be possible with the collaboration of the contributor.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study, longit. MEASURES: open int. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: -50. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 18-22, 23-29, 30-39. SES: up mid, mid, work. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work cond, work plans, job sat, role conf. FAMILY: fam struc, fam plans, childcare, div labor, fam back, fam sat, fam att, parent. EDUC: ed hist, ed envir. SOCIAL: soc net, time, sup sys. VALUES: philosophy. PSYCH: life sat, social int. SEXROLE: sex role orient, sex role social, men-women att. MENT HLTH: stress. PHYS HLTH: preg, sex. LIFE HISTORY.

Shinn, M. Secondary School Coeducation and the Fear of Success and Failure, 1973, A081, (a).

This study was undertaken to provide evidence confirming the test-retest reliability and construct validity of a new empirically-derived scoring system for fear of success.

The first test session occured while male and female students were attending separate coordinate secondary schools. The second test session occurred at the end of the first semester, after the merging of the two schools into a coeducational institution. A total of 39 male and 52 female 9th to 11th grade students completed both sets of instruments.

Fear of success, fear of failure, and verbal performance were assessed at each test session, and students were asked to fill out a brief questionnaire which asked, among other things, how they felt about coeducation. To measure fear of success, subjects were asked to write projective stories to three verbal cues. Fear of failure was measured by the Achievement Anxiety Test, and verbal performance was assessed by two highly correlated pencil tasks taken from Horner (The Generation Anagram and Scrambled Word Task).

Computer accessible data on tape and the completed instruments are available, with the exception of the Haber-Alpert Achievement Anxiety Test. Follow-up is possible only with the collaboration of the original researcher and permission of the school.

I. Methods

DESIGN: fld study, longit. MEASURES: open quest, closed quest, proj test, pers test. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 13-17. SES: unkl. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: no.

II. Content

WORK: work plans. FAMILY: fam plans. EDUC: ed plans, ed envir. SOCIAL: soc net. PSYCH: self est, pers, motiv, cog dev. SEXROLE: men-women att, sex role orient. MENT HLTH: anxiety.

Shneidman, E. Zilboorg-Friedman Memorial Archives, 1939-1950, A700, (b).

These data were collected for several years beginning in 1939 by members of the Committee for the Study of Suicide at the request of Mayor LaGuardia of New York. The committee undertook a comprehensive study of suicide as a social and psychological phenomenon after an unusually high number of New York City policemen had committed suicide between 1934 and 1940.

The data consist of case studies of attempted and completed suicides. The data were collected by physicians, psychologists, psychiatrists, and social workers, mostly from hospitals, in New York City, Denver, Boston, and Chicago. These case studies are either short summaries, brief case reports (50-100 pages), extended case reports (200 pages), or psychoanalytic reports including therapy notes, dreams, and other information. Included in these materials is correspondence among several of the central figures in the project relating to the psychoanalytic view of suicide in the 1930s. There are 93 full cases of New York policemen and hundreds of complete or partial cases on female and male attempted or completed suicides.

As the cases contain highly confidential information, special permission to use the data must be granted by the Murray Center. Follow-up is possible under certain conditions.

I. Methods
DESIGN: case. MEASURES: open int. TIME: 00-39, 40s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: male, fem. AGE: mix. SES: unk2. RACE: unk2. LOCATION: ne, ncen, west. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
MENT HLTH: depress, anxiety, stress, coping, care, other. LIFE HISTORY.

Shulik, R. Faith Development, Moral Development, and Old Age, 1978, A585, (a).

This study was undertaken to explore the religious development theory of James Fowler in a population of older adults. In addition to examining the trends of faith development, the study assessed the relationship between faith development stage scores and scores on other structural-developmental and psychodynamic measures. The research explored aspects of ethical and religious development which bear specifically on an understanding of the aging process.

Subjects were 20 women and 20 men, all but two of whom were over the age of 60. Protestants, Catholics, Jews, and the nonaffiliated were all represented in the sample. They were contacted by direct mail solicitation, through community organizations, and through word-of-mouth contact. The interviews were conducted over a three year period, from 1975 to 1978.

All subjects were given Fowler's (1973-1975) semistructured faith development interview which included ethnic and demographic information, 'landmark' events and/or influences, a discussion of values, personal philosophy and 'faith' issues, and specific questions on aging and developmental changes in relation to the foregoing topics. Other instruments employed (but not administered to all subjects) were: 1) 10 TAT cards scored according to Isaac's 'relatability' scale (1956); 2) the standard Rorschach procedure scored using the Klopfer (1954) system and Shulik's index of psychopathological imagery; 3) two of Kohlberg's moral dilemmas (1978); and 4) the Loevinger ego-development sentence-completion measure (1970).

The Murray Center has acquired the raw data, but no computer accessible data. No follow-up will be possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: open int, proj test. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: -50. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 60+. SES: non lab force. RACE: unk2. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work hist, retire. FAMILY: fam struc, fam back. EDUC: ed hist. VALUES: philosophy, morality, religion. PSYCH: pers, cog dev, life sat. PHYS HLTH: aging. LIFE HISTORY.

Simpson, G. Black Women Attorneys, 1978, A695, (c).

The purpose of this study was to examine the career mobility patterns of black women in different areas of the legal profession.

The subjects were 261 black women attorneys from major cities in the United States including New York City, Chicago, Atlanta, San Fransisco, Los Angeles, and Houston. A range of specialities was represented.

The subjects completed a mailed closed-ended questionnaire covering the following topics: work setting, specialty area, work history and rationale behind each move, career aspirations, educational history, political activism, family background, occupational influences, degree spouse supports career, and division of household labor. In-depth interviews were conducted with approximately 60 respondents. The same topics were explored in greater detail.

The Murray Center will acquire transcripts of the interviews and a data tape containing coded data from the questionnaire. Follow-up may be possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: closed quest, open int. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem. AGE: mix. SES: mid, up mid. RACE: bl. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work plans, work cond, work hist, work att, job sat, role conf, occup. FAMILY: fam struc, fam plans, div labor, fam back. EDUC: ed hist. SOCIAL: soc policy. POLITICS: activism. SEXROLE: men-women att. MENT HLTH: coping.

Smith, M. Mothers: Their Stress and Coping Strategies Resulting From Nontraditional Behavior of Their Children, 1983, A664, (a).

These data were collected in 1982 and 1983 in order to identify common coping strategies utilized by mothers experiencing stress in relation to their children's actions.

In-depth personal interviews were conducted with 32 mothers who defined as stressful their children's behavior, which included substance abuse, divorce, cult or commune membership, incarceration, homosexuality, interracial marriage, suicide, unwed motherhood, and abortion.

In these interviews the participants described the actions of their children which generated the stress and their own responses to this behavior. Participants were asked to relate what coping strategies they developed and what resources they used to overcome the stress. Biographical data including employment, family, marriage, education, and class information were obtained for each mother. Loevinger Sentence Completion Tests were administered to each mother to measure ego development.

The Murray Center has acquired typed transcripts from each interview. Loevinger Sentence Completion Tests and biographical data sheets for all participants are also available.

Follow-up of these subjects is possible with the cooperation and approval of the contributor.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: closed quest, open int, proj test. TIME: 80s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: -50. SEX: fem. AGE: mix. SES: up mid, non lab force. RACE: wh. LOCATION: ncen. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work cond. FAMILY: fam struc, fam plans, fam sat, fam att, parent. EDUC: ed hist. SOCIAL: soc net, sup sys. POLITICS: polit att, polit soc. VALUES: philosophy, morality. PSYCH: self est, pers, cog dev. SEXROLE: men-women att. MENT HLTH: stress, coping, care. PHYS HLTH: general, sex. LIFE HISTORY.

Snarey, J., Reimer, J., & Kohlberg, L. Israeli Moral Development Study, 1967-1978, A655, (a).

This longitudinal study of Israeli Kibbutz adolescents was designed to evaluate the validity of Kohlberg's moral development model in a cross-cultural context and to assess cultural differences in moral reasoning. Since this study includes both female and male adolescents, it also provides a data base from which to examine the validity of Kohlberg's moral development stages for women's lives.

The study was conducted in Israel. The 92 respondents were divided into four subsamples, each of which corresponded with a Kibbutz cohort. The sample includes both city- and Kibbutz-born youth.

Data were collected in three waves. Participants were each interviewed once, twice, or three times between 1969 and 1978. Each participant responded to a series of moral dilemmas, followed by a set of probing questions. The Kohlberg Moral Judgement Dilemmas used by the researchers included the Heinz Dilemma, the Officer Brown Dilemma, and the Joe Dilemma. The researchers also administered Kuhn's Cognitive Development Test ('The Plant Problem'). Additionally, each participant completed a Basic Data Questionnaire which elicited information on the participant's family, religion, education, hobbies, and record of military service.

All interviews were conducted individually and were recorded and transcribed. The Murray Center will acquire all raw data from this study, including transcripts and scoring information.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study, longit. MEASURES: open int. TIME: 60s, 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 50-100. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 6-12, 13-17, 18-22, 23-29. SES: unk2. RACE: other. LOCATION: non us. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work hist. FAMILY: fam struc, fam back. EDUC: ed hist. VALUES: philosophy, morality, religion. PSYCH: cog dev, social cog.

Solomon, B. Radcliffe Alumnae Questionnaires of 1928 and 1944, 1928, 1944, A461, (a).

This study collected information on college experiences and post-college events and lifestyles from a large number of women who attended Radcliffe College between 1879 and 1944. The purpose of the study was to examine the general impact of attending Radcliffe College.

Data were collected through two questionnaires. In 1928, a self-administered questionnaire was sent to each woman who had had some academic enrollment at Radcliffe. The sample consisted of women who had taken just one course to women who had completed graduate work and had been enrolled during the period between 1879 (Radcliffe's founding) and 1928. About 3,400 responses were received.

Data were also collected in 1944 by means of a mailed self-administered questionnaire. The sample was drawn from the pool of Radcliffe AB degree recipients. A preselected controlled random sample of 1,000 alumnae was sent the questionnaire and responses were received from 482.

Both questionnaires (1928 and 1944) contained similar items which focused on women's perceptions and achievements in relation to marriage, motherhood, and career. Specific items dealt with reasons for choosing Radcliffe, evaluation of education received, educational history, employment history and description, family and marriage status, and attitudes towards combining the roles of motherhood and career.

Codebooks and computer accessible data cards and tapes will be available at the Murray Center. Access to the original questionnaires may be possible through the Radcliffe archives. No follow-up is possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: survey, x-sect. MEASURES: open quest, closed quest. TIME: 00-39, 40s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: fem. AGE: mix. SES: hetero. RACE: unk2. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work hist, role conf. FAMILY: fam struc. EDUC: ed hist, ed envir. SOCIAL: time, member.

Spanier, G. B. Adjustment to Separation and Divorce, 1977, A738, (b).

The purpose of this study was to examine the diversity of experience following the breakup of a marriage. The social, psychological, economic, and legal aspects of marital separation were addressed.

The sample comprised 205 respondents. Fifty were separated, 155 were already divorced. Ninety-one men and 114 women participated. The subjects' ages ranged from 20 to 67 with a mean age of 33. All respondents were white. Of the divorces granted, 96% were uncontested. The participants had been separated between one and 26 months and the average marriage lasted nine years, with a range of four months to 45 years.

A face-to-face structured interview was employed. The interview was divided into the following sections: background information about the marital interaction, relationship with spouse since separation, social network, legal matters, mental and physical health, sexual relationships, and economics. A follow-up study was conducted two years later by this researcher and Dr. Frank Furstenberg (see Furstenberg, A726).

The Murray Center has a data tape with data from this and the follow-up study. Coding information is available as well. Further follow-up is not possible.

I. Methods

DESIGN: fld study, longit. MEASURES: open int, closed int. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: male, fem. AGE: mix. SES: mid, work, pov, non lab force. RACE: wh. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

WORK: work cond. FAMILY: fam struc, divorce, fam sat, fam back, div labor, fam plans. SOCIAL: sup sys, time, soc net, soc policy. PSYCH: life sat, self est. MENT HLTH: stress. PHYS HLTH: general, sex.

Stead, B. A., & Mullins, T. W. Professional Status of Male and Female Academy of Management Members: A Comparison of Perceptions, 1976, A562, (a).

The Committee on the Status of Women in the Management Profession desired information regarding the education, professional status, and career development of persons in, or desiring to enter, the management profession. Bette Stead and Terry Wayne Mullins investigated the professional status of 90 male and 81 female Academy of Management members.

In March 1975, a questionnaire was mailed to all 175 females listed in the '1975-1976 Academy of Management Membership Directory'. A descriptive paper based on the 81 respondents was presented at the August 1975 Academy Board of Governors meeting (Stead, 1975). The Board urged the researcher to collect comparable data from male Academy members, so in February 1976, a similar form was mailed to a random sample of 175 male members. Ninety usable questionnaires were returned.

The variables assessed include: (1) perceptions about relative salary and promotion status; (2) recent job search behavior and results; (3) impact of the women's movement on respondent's professional life; (4) feelings/ perceptions about the professional environment and its opportunities for female Academy members; and (5) age and salary levels.

The Murray Center presently holds code sheets only; however, an interested user would be free to keypunch cards from these sheets.

No follow-up of the subjects is possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: closed quest. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem, male. AGE: mix. SES: up mid. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: no.

II. Content
WORK: work cond, occup, job sat. EDUC: ed envir. SOCIAL: soc net. POLITICS: polit att. SEXROLE: men-women att.

Stewart, A. Longitudinal Study of the Life Patterns of College-Educated Women, 1960-1976, A007, (a).

This is a longitudinal study of the class of 1964 at a prestigious women's college in the eastern United States. A major purpose of the study was to determine the effects of personality and situation on the life outcomes of college-educated women.

In the fall of 1960, TATs were administered to virtually all freshmen (N=244), yielding the initial personality variables. No other data were collected at this time.

In 1974, 10 years after graduation, the first follow-up of the class of 1964 was conducted. A Life-Patterns Questionnaire, containing both open-ended and precoded questions, was sent to all members of the initial sample for whom addresses could be obtained from the Alumnae Office (N=210). This questionnaire elicited background information, college experience, activities since graduation, and future aspirations. Responses were obtained from 122 of the original respondents. Later in 1974, telephone interviews were conducted with about half the second wave subjects who had completed and returned the questionnaire. The interviews were structured, but open-ended, and focused on stressful life periods.

In 1976, the second follow-up was conducted; this consisted of an open-ended Recent Activities questionnaire, a Recent Life Changes Questionnaire, and a health questionnaire. The questionnaires included precoded items regarding health and life changes during the preceding two years. Further data were collected in 1979.

All computer accessible data are available. Available raw data include TATs for the class of 1964 and open-ended questions for the 1974 and 1976 follow-ups. Raw and computer data from 1979 will be available. No follow-up is possible.

I. Methods

DESIGN: fld study, longit. MEASURES: open quest, closed quest, open int, proj test. TIME: 60s, 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 301-500. SEX: fem. AGE: 18-22, 30-39. SES: unkl. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

SOCIAL: soc net, time. PHYS HLTH: general, menstru, sex. LIFE HISTORY.

Stewart, A. Experience-Induced Affective Development in Children and Adults, 1976-1978, A529, (a).

The purpose of this short term longitudinal study was to test a theory of experience-induced affective development, which links individuals' subjective experience with their external environmental changes. It investigated the role of transitional experiences in producing substantial affective changes in both children and adults.

Data were collected from subjects who were about to experience a life change, who had very recently experienced a life change, or who had experienced a life change fairly recently but had made some adaptation to it. The original sample consisted of 62 young children (kindergarten, first, and second grades), 341 school children (5th through 10th grades), 126 college students, 26 subjects who were engaged to be married, 60 newly married subjects, 40 expectant parents, and 41 new parents. These subjects were chosen to represent major life transitions around school, work, marriage, and parenthood. There was a high response rate in the follow-up. The two waves of data collection were conducted over three years. The new parents sample was followed-up two more times by another researcher. These data are archived separately (see Chester, A640).

Subjects were administered four TAT cues; basic facts questionnaires; interviews; and questionnaires including the Feffer Role-taking Task, the Kelly Role Repertory Grid, Who Am I?, and some personality inventories.

The Murray Center holds all raw data from both data collections and publications written about the study. A computer tape containing all the coded data should be available shortly as will the accompanying coding information.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study, longit, x-sect. MEASURES: open quest, closed quest, proj test, pers test, attitude, ach-apt test. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 501-1000. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 0-5, 6-12, 13-17, 18-22, 23-29. SES: mid, work, non lab force. RACE: wh. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work plans, work hist, work cond. FAMILY: parent, fam sat, fam att, fam back, childcare. EDUC: ed envir, ed plans, ed hist. SOCIAL: soc net, time. PSYCH: pers, cog dev, self est. SEXROLE: sex role orient. MENT HLTH: depress, anxiety, stress. PHYS HLTH: preg.

Stewart, A. Follow-Up of A New Case for the Liberal Arts, 1977, A534, (a).

These data were collected as a follow-up of the study conducted by Winter, McClelland, and Stewart in 1974.

In late 1977, a Life-Patterns Questionnaire was mailed to all members of the Class of 1975 from the Ivy College sample (69 males and 49 females). The response rate was approximately 70% for the total sample.

The Life-Patterns Questionnaire contained both open-ended and precoded questions. The questionnaire elicited background information, college experiences, activities since graduation, and future aspirations. Most of the items were drawn from the original Life-Patterns Questionnaire used in Stewart's 1960-1976 study. All data have been acquired in computer accessible form. Original responses to open-ended questions have also been acquired.

Raw and computer accessible data on tape are available. Follow-up may be possible only through Stewart.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study, longit. MEASURES: closed quest, open quest, proj test. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 50-100. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 23-29. SES: hetero. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work cond. FAMILY: fam struc. EDUC: ed hist, ed plans, ed envir. SOCIAL: soc net. PSYCH: life sat. LIFE HISTORY.

Stewart, A. Decision Making in College Seniors, 1979, A528, (b).

This study was undertaken as part of a larger research project exploring situationally-induced affective development. This particular part of the project focused on the relationship between emotional maturity and the planning styles of students. About 45 male and 45 female seniors at Boston University, selected randomly from the college of liberal arts and the school of engineering, participated in this study. Also sampled were students who had shown exceptionally high promise in high school and had been awarded full scholarships at the University as 'trustee scholars'.

At the first testing session, subjects wrote stories to four TAT pictures; and filled out a variety of measures of cognitive and affective development and decision-making strategy, as well as a demographic questionnaire. Three weeks later, all of the subjets were interviewed. The interviews focused on how and why the student chose his/her particular major and how and why the student had decided upon his/her plans for the next year. Particular emphasis was placed on the influence of early experiences, important others, experiences as college students, reasons for any changes in major or vocational plans, and future goals.

Some of the raw data are currently available. A computer accessible tape will be available at some future date.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: open int. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 50-100. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 18-22. SES: non lab force. RACE: wh. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: no.

II. Content
WORK: work plans, role conf. FAMILY: childcare, fam plans. EDUC: ed hist, ed plans, ed envir.

Stoltz, L. M. Influences on Parent Behavior, 1958, A581, (a).

This study investigated the influences in childrearing behavior as revealed in interviews with parents. The inquiry focused on three areas: 1) values, including value of parental role, goals as parents, aspirations for children, and behaviors they seek to inculcate; 2) beliefs, both instrumental and descriptive; and 3) other influences, such as parent's experiences in their own families or communities of origin, or the effect of their children's behavior. The study was not intended to relate parental values, beliefs, or other influences to specific childrearing practices.

Subjects were 41 sets of parents of young children located through agencies, neighborhood visits, and referrals from pediatricians and ministers. The families in the sample were diverse in socioeconomic status, religion, age, occupation, educational attainment, and in the number and age of their children.

Fathers and mothers were interviewed separately in their homes by different staff members in approximately four one-hour sessions. The initial semistructured exploratory interview tapped goals, beliefs, and values; the instigations and direction of changes in these; and any 'problems' with a child or 'critical incidents' for the family. Other data included: 1) intensive investigation of the evening meal and the issue of obedience; 2) a checklist of values, beliefs, and influences; and 3) a family data form.

The Murray Center holds all raw data including interview transcripts and coding materials. No follow-up of this sample is possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: closed quest, open int. TIME: 50s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 50-100. SEX: fem, male. AGE: mix. SES: hetero. RACE: unk2. LOCATION: west. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work cond, work hist. FAMILY: fam struc, fam plans, childcare, div labor, fam back, fam att, parent. EDUC: ed hist. SOCIAL: sup sys, soc net, member. POLITICS: polit att. VALUES: philosophy. SEXROLE: sex role orient, sex role social, men-women att. MENT HLTH: care. PHYS HLTH: general, care. LIFE HISTORY.

Stone, P. J. Multinational Time Budget Study, 1965, A652, (a).

In 1964, the European Coordination Centre for Research Documentation in the Social Sciences in Vienna sponsored a project, to collect cross-national comparative time-use information, under the direction of Alexander Szalai. This led to a collective effort by social scientists in 12 countries (Soviet Union, United States, Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, Belgium, France, and Peru) to study the daily activities of urban and suburban populations around the world.

These data provide information about who does what, when, where, and in whose company during the 24 hours of the day; how much time is spent sleeping, commuting, doing paid and unpaid work, watching TV or reading books, listening to music or making conversation, participating in civic activities or pursuing some hobby; how the patterns of everyday life change on weekends; how they vary depending on age, sex, size of family, and socioeconomic status; and how general political, economic, and cultural conditions affect the use of time.

Researchers from each country were responsible for obtaining funding and collecting data in their chosen city (or cities). All data about daily activities of the respondents are elicited by either a 'fresh' interview or a 'diary-founded' interview. A fresh interview is carried out without prior notification to the respondent that he or she will be asked to report activities during the previous day. When the interviewer arrives, all events of the previous day are reviewed in order to elicit from the respondent's memory the whole sequence of activities from midnight to midnight, while establishing also the time of the day at which the consecutive events took place, the location of the activities, and the persons in whose presence they took place. The diary-founded interview is carried out by notifying the respondent in advance that he or she will be asked to report activities with respect to a given day and by requesting him or her to record on a form all events of that day, including timing, activities, locations, and people present. After the day in question, the interviewer revisits the respondent and checks the self-recorded diary. In addition to data about daily activities, the interviewer also records a considerable amount of background information on the respondents, including age, sex, education, job, status, and so on.

A two-step sampling procedure was used in which first, the household as a unit was randomly selected, and second, an individual within the household was chosen. A minimum of 2,000 persons per site was prescribed. Interviews and diaries were coded by the researchers in each country.

The Murray Center has the complete data set in the form of computer tapes with extensive documentation and codebooks.

No follow-up is possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: survey, x-sect. MEASURES: open quest, open int, closed int, beh obs. TIME: 60s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: fem, male. AGE: mix. SES: hetero. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: mix, non us. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work cond. FAMILY: fam struc, childcare, div labor. EDUC: ed hist, ed envir. SOCIAL: time. LIFE HISTORY.

Stoper, E. Role Strain Among Women in Public Office, 1974, A506, (a).

These data were collected in 1974 in order to examine the extent to which role strain exists among women holding public office, specifically the position of state legislator.

In the fall of 1973, questionnaires were sent to a nationwide random sample of 424 of the approximately 7,700 state legislators. Half of the sample were women. The return rate was 50.7%.

The data collection instrument consisted of a six-page, 58-item self-administered questionnaire with 55 forced choice items and 3 short open-ended questions. Variables examined attitudes of legislators and their spouses toward the interactions of family and political roles, attitudes of children to parent's work, time and family commitments, and financial help and moral and physical support of family.

All computer accessible data on tape and raw data are available. No follow-up is possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: survey. MEASURES: open quest, closed quest. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 301-500. SEX: fem, male. AGE: mix. SES: unk1. RACE: unk2. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work cond, work hist, role conf, occup. FAMILY: fam struc, childcare, div labor, divorce, fam sat, fam att, parent. POLITICS: polit soc, activism. PSYCH: social int. SEXROLE: sex role orient, sex role social, men-women att.

Tangri, S. Longitudinal Study of Career Development in College-Educated Women, 1967-1981, A009, (a).

This study was designed to discover what background, personality, or college experience characteristics distinguished those women who aspire to enter occupations dominated by men from those women who choose careers in which women are well represented or dominant. A subsample of 200 women seniors were chosen from the approximately 350 women who were tested as freshmen in 1963 in the Study of Students in a Multiversity (Gurin, 1971) on the basis of their response to a question about their choice of occupation in their senior year (1967) questionnaires. All of the women were classified as Role-Innovators (occupations with fewer than 30% women in them), Moderates (occupations with 30% to 50% women in them), or Traditionals (occupations with more than 50% women). The final sample of 200 consisted of approximately one-third traditionals.

An extensive questionnaire was then administered to these students. In addition, 118 of the 200 women agreed to take additional projective tests to measure some personality variables that were anticipated to be of particular relevance to a study of occupational choice among college women.

The major areas investigated by the questionnaire included: (1) the educational and occupational achievement of the respondent's parents, and the characteristics of the subject's childhood family life in general; (2) college experiences, including interaction with faculty members, and involvement in extracurricular activities; (3) the interests, attitudes, and beliefs of the respondent; and (4) the respondent's desires and expectations regarding her future life work.

The projective personality testing consisted of four verbal leads or cues which were scored for n-Achievement and Motive to Avoid Success.

In 1970, three years after graduation, 152 of the initial sample of 200 women were relocated for further data collection. These were about equally distributed among the three groups. Again, the participants responded to an in-depth interview schedule (or questionnaire, if not available for an in-person interview). The interview/questionnaire concentrated on the respondent's educational and occupational experience and expectations since graduation from college, and also attempted to characterize the subject's current family circumstances (whether married, with children, and so on). The interview also explored the relationship between family responsibilities and career and/or educational development.

A 1981 follow-up of the subjects was conducted. The instruments included four projective cues, and an extensive questionnaire which explored the career aspirations; support systems; and the role of work, marriage, and motherhood.

A computer accessible tape is available for the first two periods of data collection, as well as the completed questionnaires from the 1970 collection and the projective stories from the 1967 collection. Data from the 1981 follow-up will be available. Further follow-ups are possible.

I. Methods

DESIGN: fld study, longit. MEASURES: open quest, closed quest, open int, closed int, proj test, pers test, attitude. TIME: 60s, 70s, 80s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem. AGE: 18-22, 23-29. SES: unkl. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: ncen. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

WORK: work cond, work plans, work hist, work att, job sat, role conf. FAMILY: fam struc, fam plans, childcare, div labor, fam back, fam sat, fam att, parent. EDUC: ed hist, ed plans, ed envir. SOCIAL: soc net. POLITICS: polit att. VALUES: philosophy. PSYCH: self est, pers, motiv, life sat. SEXROLE: sex role orient, sex role social, men-women att. PHYS HLTH: preg.

Taylor, S. Attitudes of Superintendents and Board of Education Members in Connecticut Toward the Employment and Effectiveness of Women as Public School Administrators, 1970, A501, (a).

The purpose of this study was to assess the attitudes of Superintendents and Board of Education members toward the employment and effectiveness of women in public school administration.

The responding sample consisted of 84 school superintendents and 321 school board members from the State of Connecticut in 1970. There was a response rate of 64% for superintendents and 25% for board members. The school board respondents represented 101 of the 133 Connecticut school districts.

The mailed questionnaire consisted of the Ringness Attitude Scale and a Background Data Questionnaire. The Ringness Attitude Scale was a 26-item scale which required subjects to indicate the level to which they agreed that women in administrative positions tended to possess various attributes considered favorable to success in school administration (i.e. practicality, flexibility, willingness to give time to work). The Background Data Questionnaire elicited basic demographic information (i.e. sex, age, marital status, educational history).

Only raw data are available at the Murray Center. Follow-up may be possible with the collaboration of the original researcher.

I. Methods

DESIGN: fld study, x-sect. MEASURES: closed quest, attitude. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv, instit. SIZE: 301-500. SEX: fem, male. AGE: mix. SES: up mid. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

FAMILY: fam struc. EDUC: ed envir. SEXROLE: men-women att.

Thomas, J. Choosing the Future: College Students' Projections of Their Personal Life Patterns, 1984, A657, (c).

The purpose of this study was to examine sex differences in college students' projections about their futures. The impact of future expectations on the present and the impact of the future on socio-psychological stages of development were also areas of inquiry.

Two hundred and fifty University of Cincinnati students between the ages of 18 and 25 participated in this study. Participants completed a demographic questionnaire, the Texas Social Behavior Inventory to measure self-esteem, and the Personal Attributes Questionnaire to measure sex role orientation. Students responded to the PAQ twice: one according to their present self-concept and the other according to their ideal self-concept. Additionally, each student wrote a description of her/his ideal day in the present time. Students then were led through a guided fantasy of a day in the future 5, 10, and 20 years in the future. Following each guided fantasy, they prepared a one-page written description of their imagined day.

The Murray Center will acquire all raw data, a computer data tape, and the codebook from this study. Follow-up of a portion of the sample is possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: open quest, closed quest, proj test, pers test. TIME: 80s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 18-22, 23-29. SES: non lab force. RACE: wh, mix samp. LOCATION: ncen. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work plans. FAMILY: fam struc, fam plans, fam back. EDUC: ed hist, ed plans. VALUES: philosophy, religion. PSYCH: self est, pers. SEXROLE: sex role orient. LIFE HISTORY.

Trachtenberg, F. Z. Differential Impact of Academic Environments on Students, 1974, A074, (a).

This study was designed to elicit college students' views and perceptions of the academic environment at their respective campuses. The major purposes of the study were: (1) to determine if different collegiate environments were similarly perceived and used by male and female students, and (2) to assess the impact of the collegiate environment on the development of sex role patterns.

The sample consisted of freshmen and senior students from six Massachusetts colleges. The samples were drawn by randomly selecting names from student rosters from each of the schools. Approximately 2,000 questionnaires were distributed to students at the six participating schools in December, 1973. By the spring of 1974, 819 usable questionnaires had been returned.

The self-administered questionnaire explored factors which affected satisfaction with college and influenced the student's choice of college. It also included items on career and marriage expectations, attitudes, interests, and future plans. Sex role attitudes were also investigated. In addition, objective data were collected from each of the six schools regarding health, athletic and residentital facilities, admissions and financial aid, work grants and employment opportunities, curriculum and instruction, student counseling, and activities. Some objective data are confidential.

Both computer accessible data on tape and completed questionnaires are housed at the Murray Center. Follow-up is possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study, x-sect. MEASURES: closed quest. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv, instit. SIZE: 501-1000. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 18-22. SES: unk1. RACE: unk2. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work plans, role conf. EDUC: ed hist, ed envir. SOCIAL: sup sys, member.

Trachtenberg, F. Z. Student Internship Program, 1975, A073, (a).

These data were collected in order to assess the expectations for and impact of the Women and Career Options Internship Program funded by the Carnegie Corporation. Female students at six coeducational colleges in Massachusetts were invited to apply for an internship designed to encourage and assist undergraduates to pursue careers in professional fields traditionally dominated by men.

A total of 413 applications were received over the two-year period of the program. Forty internships were awarded each year, 1973-1974 and 1974-1975. Interns were chosen by a panel of faculty fellows. The 80 participants each supplied a written essay or statement outlining her career goals and choices, a letter of recommendation from a faculty member or former employer, a college course transcript or performance evaluations, and answers to both a mailed questionnaire and a supplemental survey conducted in 1974-1975. The self-administered questionnaire explored factors influencing application for the internship, area of interest, the impact of the intern program office on campus, consultation received regarding the internship program, future education and career plans, experiences during the internship, and the influence of these experiences on future plans.

All nonconfidential raw data and all computer accessible data on tape are available to users. Follow-up is possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study, x-sect. MEASURES: closed quest. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem. AGE: 18-22. SES: non lab force. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work cond, work plans, work att, job sat. EDUC: ed hist, ed plans, ed envir.

Traupmann, J. McBeath Institute Aging Women Project, 1979, A595, (a).

The Aging Women Project began in the fall of 1977 at the Faye McBeath Institute on Aging and Adult Life at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. The project grew out of the need for multidisciplinary collaboration on research on aging, and the need for a concerted effort to examine issues affecting older women.

A random sample of 480 women of age 50 and older was drawn from five Madison census tracts. The women represented a range of age, marital status, living situation, income, and educational background.

In the first wave of data collection, which took place in the summer of 1978, 480 women were interviewed in their homes and also filled out some questionnaires on their own. The multidisciplinary interview schedule was divided into two schedules. The two schedules had a core of common questions and each had a battery of questions focusing on a different area. Half of the 480 women were randomly assigned to receive the first schedule and the other half, the second. Variables assessed in this wave included demographic data, mental and physical health, singlehood, work history, marriage and family, living arrangements, friendships, equity in relationships, use of services, major life changes, organizational affiliations, and political attitudes.

The second wave of interviewing was carried out in the summer of 1979. Four hundred (83%) of the original subjects agreed to be re-interviewed. The single interview schedule and self-administered questionnaire were both designed to fill gaps from the first year's data, especially around the relative contribution of personality factors and social connectedness to coping abilities and the general well-being of aging women. Variables assessed included demographic data, mental and physical health, view of past year, winter as a life stress, meaning of aging, death and dying, attitudes and obligations toward family, divorce and family relationships, friendships, attitudes toward education, and programs for the elderly.

The Murray Center holds a mastertape containing all machine accessible data from the study with accompanying codebooks. Raw data are held by the McBeath Institute and are available only through the contributor. Follow-up of these subjects may be possible through Dr.Traupmann.

I. Methods
DESIGN: survey, x-sect, longit. MEASURES: closed int, closed quest. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 301-500. SEX: fem. AGE: 50-59, 60+. SES: unkl. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: ncen. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work att, job sat. FAMILY: fam back, fam sat, divorce, fam struc. SOCIAL: member, sup sys, soc net. POLITICS: polit att. PSYCH: self est. SEXROLE: men-women att. MENT HLTH: depress, anxiety, stress, coping. PHYS HLTH: general, sex, aging.

U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board. Federal Sexual Harassment Survey, 1980, A661, (a).

This research was conducted in 1980 at the request of the Subcommittee on Investigations of the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Post Office and Civil Service in order to test preliminary findings of sexual harassment in the Federal workplace.

In May of 1980, 23,964 questionnaires were mailed to Federal employees in the Executive branch. The disproportionately stratified random sample was stratified by sex, minority status, salary, and agency (defense, healthcare, or other). Usable questionnaires were returned by 20,314 respondents, an 85% response rate.

The questionnaire was designed to reflect a definition of sexual harassment including seven categories of behavior. The questionnaire was divided into general sections to obtain information on the following topics: attitudes regarding sexual behavior at work, how respondents define sexual harassment, opinions on remedies that would reduce sexual harassment, general data on incidence level and detailed data on specific incidences of sexual harassment, general data on the experiences of those who have been accused of sexually harassing others, attitudinal and demographic information about respondents' work settings, and demographic information on the personal characteristics of the respondents.

The Murray Center holds a computer tape with the data from the study and an SPSS program. All necessary documentation and a final report are available.

No follow-up is possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: survey, x-sect. MEASURES: closed quest, attitude. TIME: 80s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: fem, male. AGE: mix. SES: up mid, mid, work. RACE: bl, wh, hisp, am ind, pac. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work cond. SOCIAL: soc policy.

Ullian, D. Development of Conceptions of Masculinity and Femininity, 1976, A196, (b).

This study explored childrens' and adolescents' concepts of masculinity and feminity from a cognitive-developmental perspective. The following three hypotheses were examined: 1) there are age-related changes in the mode of conceptualizing male and female differences, proceeding from biological through societal to psychological ascriptions; 2) both personally descriptive and socially prescriptive sex role judgements can be distinguished; and 3) sex role development proceeds beyond the level of conformity to socially accepted stereotypes to an attempt to construct ideal standards consistent with principles of equality and freedom.

Subjects were 70 children and adolescents ranging in age from 6 to 18 years. Five males and five females at two-year intervals (i.e., grades 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11) were randomly sampled from the files of a suburban school system. The 18-year-olds were freshmen and women from a highly selective college.

The open-ended individual interviews were designed to examine beliefs about men and women along four general dimensions: competence, power, nurturance, and activity level. The content and style of the questions were adapted to suit the vocabulary and experiences of different age groups. The items included both direct questions on these dimensions as well as questions framed within the social context of work, family, and interpersonal relationships. Each subject was probed about the basis on which sex role judgements were made, as well as on the need or desirability to conform to masculine and feminine stereotypes. Additionally, measures of moral judgment and social-conventional reasoning were given.

The Murray Center has the sex role interviews only, which include the moral judgement responses.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study, x-sect. MEASURES: open int, cog task. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 50-100. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 6-12, 13-17, 18-22. SES: non lab force. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: no.

II. Content
SEXROLE: sex role orient, sex role social, men-women att.

Verba, S., DiNunzio, J., & Spaulding, C. Harvard Sexual Harassment Survey, 1984, A686, (a).

This survey was conducted to determine the extent to which sexual harassment is a widespread problem at Harvard University. Because of the nature of sexual harassment, it was thought that an anonymous survey might better determine the prevalence of harassment at Harvard than the analysis of reported cases.

Questionnaires were completed by 322 male and 349 female graduate students, 720 female and 710 male undergraduates, and 431 male (75%) and 72 female (98%) members in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. The students' names were selected randomly from Registrar's lists.

The questionnaires addressed attitudes toward and definitions of sexual harassment, general experiences of sexual harassment, experiences of harassment involving authority figures, experiences involving peers, experiences as the accused in a sexual harassment situation, and potential remedies. Both open-ended and precoded questions were included. The measure is similar to the one used in the 'Federal Sexual Harassment Survey' by the U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, also archived at the Murray Center.

The Murray Center holds a computer tape containing all the questionnaire data and the accompanying coding information. In addition, transcribed copies of the written responses to the open-ended questions are available. Follow-up is not possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study, x-sect. MEASURES: closed quest, open quest. TIME: 80s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: male, fem. AGE: 18-22, mix. SES: non lab force, up mid. RACE: unk2. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: no.

II. Content
WORK: work cond. SOCIAL: soc policy. SEXROLE: men-women att. MENT HLTH: stress, coping. PHYS HLTH: sex.

Veroff, J., Douvan, E., & Kulka, R. Replication of Americans View Their Mental Health, 1976, A078, (a).

These studies were conducted to determine the status of mental health in the American adult population and to determine the typical coping styles used to deal with these problems.

The population from which each of these two representative samples was drawn (1957 and 1976) consisted of all United States adults, 21 years old or over living in private homes. In both 1957 and 1976, area probability samples were drawn, with the county as the stratification unit. In 1957, 2,460 people responded and in 1976, 2,300 responded to the interviews conducted by the Survey Research Center, University of Michigan.

The questionnaires focused on various areas of one's life where problems may develop, such as marriage and family, the work situation, and general social relationships. Subjects were asked about general satisfaction and satisfaction with their marital and work roles. Questions about health; attitudes about self, work, and family; coping styles and methods; and background items were also included. Finally, the interviews contained six TAT picture projective cues. The 1976 replication includes 70% of the questions asked in 1957.

Coded computer accessible data on tape are available for both the 1957 sample and the 1976 sample at the Murray Center. In addition, original TAT typed protocols from a random subsample are available at the Murray Center for both data collections. There are no other raw data. No follow-up of these subjects is possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: survey, x-sect, replic. MEASURES: open int, closed int, proj test, pers test. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: fem, male. AGE: mix. SES: hetero. RACE: hetero. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: job sat, work cond, work plans, work att, retire. FAMILY: fam sat, parent. SOCIAL: time, member, soc net, sup sys. PSYCH: life sat, pers, self est. MENT HLTH: coping, care, stress, anxiety, depress. PHYS HLTH: general.

Weiss, R. S., & Parkes, C. M. Harvard Bereavement Study , 1966-1969, A636, (a).

This longitudinal study was designed to exlore how bereavement affected the emotional and social lives of those who had lost a spouse, and to examine the course of recovery from bereavement and the social or psychological factors that facilitated or impeded that recovery.

Subjects were Boston widows and widowers under the age of 45 whose spouses died of natural causes (not homicide or suicide) during 1965 and 1966. Subjects were interviewed approximately 3 weeks, 8 weeks, 13 months, and 2 to 4 years after the loss of the spouse. One hundred and three subjects were interviewed at least once. Forty-eight widows and 20 widowers completed the first three interviews; 37 widows and 14 widowers had follow-up interviews in 1969. Of the longitudinal subjects, 24% were black, and 58% were Catholic.

The two-hour open-ended interviews were designed to elicit information regarding reactions to the psychic trauma of bereavement, role adjustments, coping patterns, and the recovery process. Main topics covered included details of the circumstances of the death, reactions of the subject and of others, management of ensuing problems, financial situation, social life, religion, family life, and future plans. A lengthy health questionnaire was also administered to the subjects.

The Murray Center holds transripts of all interviews and health questionnaires. No computer accessible data are available. Follow-up may be possible with permission of the contributor.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study, x-sect, longit. MEASURES: open int, closed int, closed quest, pers test. TIME: 60s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 101-300. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 23-29, 30-39, 40-49. SES: work, unk1. RACE: bl, unk2. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: job sat, work cond. FAMILY: fam struc, widow, fam sat, fam att, parent, fam back, div labor. SOCIAL: soc net, time, sup sys, member. VALUES: philosophy, religion. PSYCH: self est, pers. MENT HLTH: depress, anxiety, stress, coping, care, other. PHYS HLTH: general, care, sex, menstru.

Weissberg, C. Careers, Marriage, Identity, and Feminism: Women's Life Choices in the Seventies, 1975, A341, (a).

This study examined the personalities of a group of college women and their interactions with social institutions. It focused particularly on the relationship between the changes in values and ideas brought about by the women's movement and the personal development of young women. Two issues were found to be of consistent and primary concern to all the subjects. The first had to do with feelings of ease about being a woman, sexually and socially, and with general attitudes about womanhood. The second revolved around career decision making and commitment to work.

Subjects were 27 seniors at Brandeis University selected in 1975 from the population of white senior women who were not receiving financial aid from the university. A range of academic concentrations were represented in the sample.

An initial questionnaire sought information about the women's backgrounds. This was followed by an intensive clinical interview that was tape recorded and lasted between four and six hours. The questions were primarily open-ended and covered a wide range of issues about family, growing-up years, college life, personal relationships, and future plans. A follow-up questionnaire was sent to the subjects in 1977.

The Murray Center holds copies of the completed questionnaires, transcripts of 16 of the taped interviews, tapes of the remainder, and the interviewer's notes for each subject. Follow-up may be possible in collaboration with the contributor.

I. Methods
DESIGN: case. MEASURES: open quest, closed quest, open int, closed int. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: -50. SEX: fem. AGE: 18-22, 23-29. SES: mid. RACE: wh. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work plans, work hist, role conf. FAMILY: fam struc, fam plans, fam back. EDUC: ed hist, ed envir. SOCIAL: soc net, time. POLITICS: polit att, polit soc. PSYCH: self est, pers. SEXROLE: sex role orient, sex role social, men-women att. MENT HLTH: stress, care. PHYS HLTH: sex.

White, R. W. Lives in Progress, 1938-1965, A614, (a).

These five intensive personality studies were conducted by Robert White and his colleagues in the years 1938 to 1965. Goals of the research included advancing the understanding of personality and growth over time on an individual level. The perspectives of biology, psychology, psychoanalysis, and the social sciences were brought to bear on those in-depth studies of men and women ranging from middle age through the mid-40s.

The five studies included in this data set are the following:

1. Robert White Group 1, 1938-1940: 20 Harvard College undergraduates were studied in 1938-1939. Nine of the men were followed-up in 1939-1940, and three were studied a third time in 1949-1950.

2. Robert White Group 2, 1945: Four Harvard and four Radcliffe undergraduates were studied intensively.

3. Smith-Bruner-White Group, 1946-1947: 10 men age mid-20s to mid-40s. This study focused on the relationship between personality and political opinions and attitudes.

4. Robert White Group 3, 1944-1950: 11 students, 7 male and 4 female, were studied by graduate students in psychology at Harvard.

5 White-Riggs Group, 1963-1965: Seven extensive and unstructured life history interviews were conducted, two of women and five of men. Follow-up interviews in 1966, 1969, 1976, and 1980 were conducted with one of the women participants.

Data collected from some or all of these subjects include a written autobiography; extensive interviews covering the family, parents' personalities, early memories, school and college history, social relationships, health, sex, religious beliefs, emotions and their control, abilities and talents, current interests and problems, moral and ethical values, opinions and attitudes, and general outlook on life; standardized tests such as the Wechsler-Bellevue Adult Intelligence Test, the Vygotsky Concept Formation Values, Rorschach, Thematic Apperception Test, a sentence completion test, and a free association hour: and, for older subjects or in follow-up studies, extensive interviews concerning relationships with parents and siblings, marriage and family, childbearing, occupational satisfactions and frustrations, social life, community participation, opinions, and personal values and ideals.

The Murray Center holds raw data for all 56 cases. There are no machine readable data.

Further analysis of a certain few cases is restricted. Follow-up may be possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: case, longit, x-sect. MEASURES: closed int, open int, closed quest, open quest, proj test, pers test, attitude, cog task, ach-apt test. TIME: 00-39, 40s, 60s, 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 50-100. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 18-22, 23-29, 30-39, 40-49. SES: non lab force, unkl. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: job sat. FAMILY: fam back, fam sat, parent. EDUC: ed hist. SOCIAL: soc net, time. POLITICS: polit att. VALUES: philosophy, religion. PSYCH: self est, pers, motiv, cog dev. SEXROLE: men-women att. MENT HLTH: depress, anxiety, stress. PHYS HLTH: general, sex. LIFE HISTORY.

Willcox, F. Problems of Dual Career Marriages, 1978, A552, (a).

These data were collected in order to examine the management of dual career lives among married couples in which the wife is employed at a fairly high level in business.

Data for the study were obtained from 12 couples and 2 company executives through personal in-depth interviews conducted in 1978. The subjects were women between the ages of 25 and 40 who were employed at middle management levels and their working husbands. The sample was collected through word of mouth and company executive officers.

The interview covered such issues as age, background, parental expectations, job description and work experience, professional life, job-related stress, discrimination, financial situation, children, household division of labor, and advantages and disadvantages of dual careers.

The Murray Center has typed transcripts for 11 of the 12 couples and 2 executives. There are no coded or computer accessible materials.

No follow-up of these subjects is possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: closed int, open int. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: -50. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 23-29, 30-39, 40-49. SES: up mid. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work cond, work plans, work hist, work att, job sat, role conf, occup. FAMILY: fam struc, fam plans, childcare, div labor, fam sat, parent. SOCIAL: time. MENT HLTH: anxiety, stress, coping.

Wilton, N. Antecedents of Artistic Success: A Study of the Early Lives of Women Visual Artists, 1978, A517, (a).

This study examined the early development and family backgrounds of two groups of female visual artists: (1) those who have attained considerable success and recognition as professional artists, and (2) those who also consider themselves to be professional artists but who have obtained less recognition for their work in art.

Thirty women between the ages of 25 and 35 who considered themselves to be professional sculptors, graphic artists, metalsmiths, ceramists, and photographers were recruited from a well-known artists' union and the advanced art classes in the continuing education division of a recognized professional art school in a large eastern seacoast city. Specified external criteria were used to differentiate a more successful from a less successful group within this sample of women visual artists.

Data were collected in a personal interview session with each subject by means of (1) a personal data questionnaire, which included typical background and demographic items; (2) an in-depth interview, which included sections concerning recollections of childhood activities and interests, parents' childrearing techniques, and the subject's present life situation; (3) the Kinetic-Family-Drawing projective drawing technique; and (4) the TAT, consisting of five pictures specifically selected for their portrayal of women in several different social and work related situations.

The Murray Center has copies of the TAT protocols, transcripts of the interviews, and copies of the Kinetic-Family-Drawings. Computer accessible data on tape are available as well. Follow-up is possible only with the collaboration of the original researcher.

I. Methods

DESIGN: case. MEASURES: closed quest, closed int, open int, proj test. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: -50. SEX: fem. AGE: 23-29, 30-39. SES: mid. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content

WORK: work cond, work plans, occup. FAMILY: fam struc, childcare, div labor, fam back. EDUC: ed hist, ed envir. PSYCH: pers, creativ, self est, motiv. SEXROLE: sex role social. LIFE HISTORY.

Winter, D. C., McClelland, D. C., & Stewart, A. J. New Case for the Liberal Arts, 1974-1978, A531, (a).

The major purpose of this study was to discern the distinctive effects of a liberal arts education by comparing first year students and seniors at three kinds of colleges: 'Ivy College', 'State Teacher's College', and 'Community College' (pseudonyms). In order to test the findings about the effects of a liberal education across institutions, some of the measures were administered at seven other colleges across the country.

In the fall of 1974, representative samples of both graduating seniors (second year students at Community College) and first year students at three colleges (n=396, half female, half male) were administered TAT's and several traditional and new aptitude tests designed to assess cognitive skills. These include the Analysis of Argument, the Test of Themetic Analysis, the Uses of Objects, the Meanings of Words, Learning New Material, and Concept Attainment. A questionnaire that elicited demographic information and college expectations and experiences was also administered.

In 1978, a follow-up was conducted of the then current senior class (first year students in 1974) at Ivy College. Ninety-one of the original subjects participated and 47 new seniors were added to the sample. The follow-up included many of the same measures as the original study. These data are available for analysis and are archived with the original data. In the same year, another follow-up was conducted by Dr. Stewart. It consisted of a Life Patterns Questionnaire sent to the Ivy College class of 1975 (seniors at the original data collection). These data are also available for analysis and are archived separately (see Stewart, A534).

The Murray Center holds raw data from the TAT's, Test of Thematic Analysis, and Analysis of Argument from the three college comparison. Coded data from these and the other measures are on a computer tape as are all data from the seven college study. Coding information is also available. Follow-up is possible through the contributor.

I. Methods

DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: open quest, closed quest, proj test, pers test, attitude, cog task, ach-apt test. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 301-500. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 18-22. SES: non lab force. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: no.

II. Content
EDUC: ed hist, ed envir. PSYCH: self est, pers, motiv, cog dev, creativ.

Wolman, R., & Taylor, K. Child Custody Research Project, 1978, A680, (c).

This research was designed to empirically examine the psychological and socioeconomic effects of child custody disputes on children and their families.

The sample comprised 50 families whose names were taken from the court dockets in a Massachusetts county. Each couple had been separated six months or less at the time of entry into the sample and had at least one minor child. The experimental group consisted of 30 couples who were involved in a custody dispute defined as a disagreement between spouses over the legal and physical custody of minor children which could not be resolved without the consultation of attorneys and the court; which remained unresolved at least three months after the separation; and which, if resolved during the course of the study, was only resolved with the assistance of lawyers, therapists, mediators, and/or the Court. The control group consisted of 20 couples in which custody of minor children had been decided within the family, without recourse to litigation.

The children were administered a battery of measures including the Barron Ego Strength measure, the Coopersmith Self-Esteem Inventory, the Croake-Hinkle Fear Schedule, the Social Desirability Scale, the Family Unit Inventory, the Imber Trust Scale, the Just World Scale, the Kohlberg Moral Judgment Scale, the Nowicki-Strickland Personal Reaction Survey, the Separation Anxiety Test, and a protocol concerning rules. The children were also interviewed using a fairly unstructured format with questions concerning their feelings about the home situation and its impact on them.

The parents were also given Barron's Ego Strength measure, a Client-Attorney Relationship Questionnaire, the Family Unit Inventory, the Missouri Children's Behavior Checklist, the Parent's Perception Questionnaire, and the Role Differentiation Scale. The major focus of the parent's interview was on marital history and the psychological development of their children. The parents were also asked how the children were told about the separation, how the children responded, and the actual circumstances of the departure of one parent. Another portion of the interview focused on the interaction of each parent with the legal system. Parents and children were interviewed 3-9 months after the separation and again 1 year later. Physicians, attorneys, and teachers also completed questionnaires about the children and parents.

The Murray Center will acquire a data tape with the responses to all the closed-ended materials and scales. Transcripts of the interviews will also be acquired.

The subjects have granted permission for further follow-ups which may be possible with the collaboration and/or consent of the contributors.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: open int. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: -50. SEX: fem, male. AGE: mix. SES: hetero. RACE: bl, wh. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
FAMILY: fam struc, divorce. SOCIAL: soc net, sup sys. PSYCH: self est.

Woman's Day Magazine Woman's Day Survey, 1984, A711, (b).

The Woman's Day Survey, which was conducted jointly by 'Woman's Day Magazine' and the Wellesley College Center for Research on Women in 1984, is a major survey of women's political attitudes.

One hundred fifteen thousand women completed an 83 item, closed-ended questionnaire distributed in 'Woman's Day Magazine,' the largest response ever to a magazine survey. Reflecting the readership of 'Woman's Day Magazine', the sample was predominantly white, overwhelmingly married, and heavily from the midwest and more rural areas. Equal numbers of Democratic, Republican, and Independent women participated in the survey, resulting in a sample that was overrepresentative of Republicans.

The questionnaire examined attitudes toward the 1984 elections, women in politics, the women's movement, the economy, employment, schools, government spending, health care, crime, energy and the environment, foreign policy, and women's rights issues. Data on the respondent's race, age, family structure, political party affiliation, income, education, religion, employment, and community were also collected. Accompanying 15% of the returned questionnaires were personal letters further delineating the political attitudes and demographic profiles of the respondents. In combination with the questionnaire data, these materials are a resource on the context and content of women's political choices.

The Murray Center holds a data tape of precoded responses and matching letters from the sample of 3,000 respondents that was analyzed. Additional completed questionnaires and matching letters from the larger sample will also be acquired.

I. Methods
DESIGN: survey. MEASURES: closed quest, open quest, attitude. TIME: 80s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: fem. AGE: mix. SES: unk2. RACE: unk2. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work hist. FAMILY: fam struc, childcare. EDUC: ed hist. POLITICS: polit att, activism. VALUES: philosophy, religion. SEXROLE: sex role orient, men-women att.

Zeitlin, K. Secondary School Coeducation and the Fears of Success and Failure: A Longitudinal Study, 1978, A550, (a).

These data were collected in the winter of 1978 to assess the long term effects of secondary school coeducation. The study was performed as a follow-up of Shinn's research, which investigated cross-sex competition by testing subjects on fear of success and failure and on performance measures both before and after their school became coeducational. By retesting Shinn's subjects, Zeitlin attempted to study performance and the degree to which the effects of coeducation were longlasting.

The sample consisted of 23 subjects, 15 females and 8 males, who had participated in both sessions of Shinn's study. Zeitlin's subjects were either seniors in college or one or two years out of college at the time of follow-up, six years after the Shinn data were collected.

Instruments included four verbal TAT cues, an abridged version of the Alpert-Haber Achievement Test, the Generation Anagram Performance measure, the Spence Personal Attitude Scale, and an extensive questionnaire to assess background and coping variables.

The Murray Center has acquired the completed instruments, the computer accessible data on tape and the codebook.

Shinn's original data on this sample are also held by the Murray Center, and are fully documented. Follow-ups are possible with the cooperation of Shinn and the secondary school.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study, longit, x-sect. MEASURES: open quest, closed quest, proj test, pers test, cog task. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: -50. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 18-22, 23-29. SES: unkl. RACE: unkl. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work plans, work hist, job sat. FAMILY: fam struc, fam plans, fam back, fam sat, fam att. EDUC: ed hist. PSYCH: self est, pers, motiv, life sat. MENT HLTH: anxiety. PHYS HLTH: general, abor, preg.

Zelnick, M., & Kantner, J. National Surveys of Adolescent Female Sexual Behavior, 1971, 1976, A678, (a).

The purpose of these two surveys, conducted in 1971 and 1976, was to document the sexual behavior and practices of adolescent females in the United States, and to assess fertility patterns among young unmarried women.

In 1971, a national probability sample was drawn of females aged 15 to 19 living in households in the U.S. In addition, another probability sample was taken of university students living in dorms. This 1971 sample comprised 4,611 young black and white women who were interviewed by the Institute for Survey Research of Temple University. In 1976, a multi-stage design was employed to select another sample of women of the same ages. This sample included 2,193 women.

The 1971 survey covered the following topics: basic demographics, extensive family history, abortion, understanding of biological functioning, contraception, childbearing, childrearing, friends, gender roles, marriage, sexuality, and finances. The 1976 survey was comparable.

The Murray Center acquired a data tape with selected variables from the 1971 survey from the Data Archive on Adolecent Pregnancy and Pregnancy Prevention (DAAPPP). The tape is available at the Murray Center. The 1976 data are available through the Government Data Center (GDC) at Harvard through the Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research. Murray Center staff can facilitate access to these data. Codebooks and documentary information are available at the Murray Center. Follow-up is not possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: survey, x-sect. MEASURES: closed int. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: fem. AGE: 13-17, 18-22. SES: hetero. RACE: hetero. LOCATION: mix. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
FAMILY: fam struc, fam plans, fam back, fam att. SOCIAL: sup sys. SEXROLE: men-women att. PHYS HLTH: abor, preg, menstru, sex.

Zuckerman, D. M. Sex Role Related Goals and Attitudes of Undergraduates at Six Colleges and Universities, 1976, A598, (a).

These data were collected in order to assess educational goals, career goals, preferred and expected career commitment, and sex role attitudes of undergraduates at six different types of colleges and universities.

The students were enrolled at two two-year technical colleges in Ohio, two private universities in Ohio and Massachusetts, and two state universities in Ohio and Massachusetts. The sample consisted of 929 male and female students representing two racial groups and two age groups. They were volunteers from 40 courses representing 12 different college majors. The sample consisted mostly of white men and women between 18 and 25 years of age.

The 61-item questionnaire, which took 10-15 minutes to complete during class time, included multiple-choice and open-ended questions regarding educational and career goals, career commitment, feminist attitudes, personal traits, and demographic data. Sex role attitudes were assessed by the 25-item Attitudes Toward Women Scale (AWS). Self-concepts in terms of self-described attractiveness, conformity, height, and intelligence were assessed on five-point scales. Self-esteem was measured by the 10-item Rosenberg Scale.

The Murray Center has acquired the completed raw data and computer accessible data cards and codebook for this study.

Follow-up of these data may be possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study, x-sect. MEASURES: closed quest, pers test, attitude. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 501-1000. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 18-22, mix. SES: non lab force. RACE: wh, bl. LOCATION: ne, ncen. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work plans, role conf. FAMILY: fam struc, fam plans. PSYCH: self est. SEXROLE: men-women att.

Zuckerman, D. M. Self-Esteem and Life Goals of College Women and Men, 1978, A599, (a).

These data were collected to assess the educational goals, career goals, and marital/parenthood plans of students attending a coed Seven Sisters college; and to determine the extent to which these goals are related to demographic background, self-esteem, and enrollment in women's studies courses.

The sample consisted of 244 women and 62 men who were enrolled in 13 courses, including 6 in the area of Women's Studies. Of the men and women present in the classes, 95% completed the questionnaires which took approximately 15 minutes during class time.

The 29-item questionnaire consisted mostly of short answer questions on demographic background, parents' education and occupations, personal traits, educational and career goals, and plans for marriage and children. In addition, self-esteem was assessed by the 10-item Rosenberg Scale. The test was given during the first week of classes and again during the last week of classes. The posttest included additional questions about women's studies courses and participation in campus organizations.

The Murray Center has acquired the completed raw data. Follow-up may be possible.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study, x-sect. MEASURES: closed quest, pers test. TIME: 70s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 301-500. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 18-22, mix. SES: unkl. RACE: wh, mix samp. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: yes.

II. Content
WORK: work plans. FAMILY: fam struc, fam plans. SOCIAL: member. PSYCH: self est.

Zuckerman, D. M. Seven College Study: Goals, Attitudes, Values, and Experiences of Undergraduates at the Seven College Conference of Schools, 1981-, A618, (c).

This longitudinal study of female and male students enrolled at the Seven College Conference schools (Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke, Radcliffe and Harvard, Smith, Vassar, and Wellesley) was designed to examine career and life goals, attitudes, values, and experiences of undergraduates.

Students from the classes of 1981-1984 completed questionnaires in February-April 1981. Students from the classes of 1982-1985 completed questionnaires in the fall of 1981. The sample includes approximately 8,000 women and 1,000 men. The 1981-1984 sample included all premedical students that could be identified and a random sample of other students. At Radcliffe and Harvard, all women and randomly selected men received the questionnaire. At Bryn Mawr, all women in the classes of 1982-1983 received the questionnaire. The 1985 questionnaires were sent to all women and Vassar men, and a random sample of 200 Harvard men.

The questionnaires included mostly short answer or scale questions on demographic and family background, life goals, educational and career goals, plans for marriage and children, self-concept and self-esteem, values, attitudes towards college, and stress.

All completed instruments and computer accessible data will be housed at the Murray Center.

I. Methods
DESIGN: fld study. MEASURES: closed quest. TIME: 80s. TYPE: indiv. SIZE: 1000+. SEX: fem, male. AGE: 18-22. SES: hetero. RACE: bl, wh. LOCATION: ne. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS?: no.

II. Content
WORK: work plans.

I. METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

A. DESIGN APPROACH

1. LABORATORY EXPERIMENT

Hoffman, L., 1971.
Hoffman, L. W., 1974.
Horner, M. S., 1965.
Horner, M. S., 1972.

2. FIELD EXPERIMENT

(none)

3. FIELD STUDY

Barnes, B., 1980.
Barnes, B., & Endicott, J., 1980.
Barnett, R. C., 1963.
Barnett, R. C., & Baruch, G. K., 1981.
Baruch, G. K., 1969.
Baruch, G. K., & Barnett, R. C., 1980.
Belle, D., 1981.
Bender, H. E., 1978-1979.
Berger, A., 1970-1971.
Birnbaum, J., 1970.
Bohen, H., 1979.
Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development at Duke University, 1968-1977.
Chester, N., 1977-1984.
Crosby, F., 1979.
Davidoff, I., & Platt, M., 1957, 1979.
Douglas, W., 1961, 1963.
Elias, M., 1981-1983.
Epstein, C. F., 1966, 1972, 1976.
Epstein, C. F., 1969.
Erickson, V. L., 1973-1977.
Finn, A. N., 1984.
Finney, R., 1979.
Fleming, J., 1974.
Flexman, N., 1979.
Foltz, D., 1980.
Fox, M., 1978-1980.
Franklin, D., 1974.
Furstenberg, F. F., 1979.
Ginzberg, E., & Yohalem, A., 1961-1974.
Goodman, N., 1974.
Gramick, J., 1979.
Gurin, G., 1962-1967.

Harlan, A., 1976.
Harvard-Radcliffe Child Care Council. , 1979.
Healey, D. E., 1978.
Heins, M., 1975.
Horner, M. S., 1977.
Horst, L., 1980.
Howe, F., Howard, S. & Strauss, M.J.B., 1980.
Jennings, K. & Niemi, R., 1965-1973.
Johnson, M., 1977.
Kahn, D. G., 1975.
Kahn, J. R., 1984.
Kelly, E. L. , 1935-1955, 1981.
Kilson, M., 1977.
Kohlberg, L. L., 1955-1977.
Lex, L., 1977.
Lipman-Blumen, J., 1968.
Lopata, H., 1968.
Lowenthal, M. F., Thurnher, M., & Chiriboga, D., 1970-1977.
Lowman, J., 1963, 1973.
Markus, H., & Campbell, J., 1972.
McClellan, H., 1972.
McClelland, D. C., 1961.
McClelland, D. C., 1961.
McClelland, D. C., 1978.
Mednick, M. S., & Puryear, G. R., 1971.
Mednick, M. T., 1981.
Miller, W., Douvan, E., Crotty, W. J., & Kirkpatrick, J., 1972.
Mishler, E. G., & Waxler, N. E., 1965.
Morse, C., 1972.
Nadelson, C., & Notman, M., 1978-1982.
Nadelson, C., & Notman, M., 1980-.
Nadelson, C., & Notman, M., 1980.
Neal, J. H., 1982.
Newberger, C., 1975-1981.
Notman, M., & Nadelson, C., 1979.
Parsons, J., 1975-1978.
Payne, E., Notman, M., & Kravitz, A., 1971.
Radcliffe College Class of 1947, 1980.
Ratliff, E. S., 1979.
Rice, V. G., 1980.
Romer, N., 1973.
Ross, M. C., 1975.
Salt, P., 1981.
Sears, R. R., 1958.
Sears, R., Maccoby, E., & Levin, H., 1952.
Selman, R., 1979.
Shapiro, E. R., 1978.
Shinn, M., 1973.
Shulik, R., 1978.
Simpson, G., 1978.
Smith, M., 1983.
Snarey, J., Reimer, J., & Kohlberg, K., 1967-1978.
Spanier, G. B., 1977.
Stead, B. A., & Mullins, T. W., 1976.

Stewart, A., 1960-1976.
Stewart, A., 1976-1978.
Stewart, A., 1977.
Stewart, A., 1979.
Stoltz, L. M., 1958.
Tangri, S., 1967-1981.
Taylor, S., 1970.
Thomas, J., 1984.
Trachtenberg, F. Z., 1974.
Trachtenberg, F. Z., 1975.
Ullian, D., 1976.
Verba, S., DiNunzio, J., & Spaulding, C., 1984.
Weiss, R. S., & Parkes, C. M., 1966-1969.
Willcox, F., 1978.
Winter, D. C., McClelland, D. C., & Stewart, A. J., 1974-1978.
Wolman, R., & Taylor, K., 1978.
Zeitlin, K., 1978.
Zuckerman, D. M., 1976.
Zuckerman, D. M., 1978.
Zuckerman, D. M., 1981-.

4. SURVEY

Angrist, S., & Almquist, E., 1964-1975.
Atchley, R., 1975-1977.
Bachman, J. G., Johnson, L. D., & O'Malley, P. M., 1975-1980.
Bailey, S., & Burrell, B., 1979.
Brett, J., 1977-1979.
Burrell, B., 1973.
Campbell, A., Converse, P., & Rodgers, W., 1971.
Catalyst, 1980.
Center for Women and Work, 1979.
Child Trends, Inc., 1976-1981.
Community Council, Inc., 1983.
Davis, J., 1961-1964, 1968.
Duncan, G., & Morgan, J., 1968-1979.
Education Commission of the States, 1973-.
Fox, G. L., 1978.
Gurin, G., Veroff, J., & Feld, S., 1957.
Harris, L. & Associates., 1972.
Lopata, H., 1974.
Market Opinion Research, 1975.
Mason, K., & Mason, W., 1974.
Michelson, W., 1980.
Miller, W. E., & Miller, A. H., 1948-.
National Center for Education Statistics, 1972-1979.
National Center for Education Statistics, 1980-1982.
National Opinion Research Center, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978.
Paige, K. E., 1974.
Parnes, H., 1966-.
Quinn, R. P., Mangione, T., & Seashore, S., 1973.
Quinn, R. P., Seashore, S., & Mangione, T., 1970.
Ridley, J. C., 1941.

Roberts, E., Population Education, Inc., 1977.
Roper Organization, 1974.
Roper Organization, 1980.
Solomon, B., 1928, 1944.
Stone, P. J., 1965.
Stoper, E., 1974.
Traupmann, J., 1979.
U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, 1980.
Veroff, J., Douvan, E., & Kulka, R., 1976.
Woman's Day Magazine, 1984.
Zelnick, M., & Kantner, J., 1971, 1976.

5. CASE STUDY

Avery, D. M., 1979, 1981.
Bibring, G., 1957-1962.
Crandall, V. C., 1939-1967.
L'Hommedieu, T., 1984.
Murray Research Center and Schlesinger Library, 1980.
Murray, H. A., 1950-1962.
Shneidman, E., 1939-1950.
Weissberg, C., 1975.
White, R. W., 1938-1965.
Wilton, N., 1978.

6. INSTITUTIONAL RECORDS

Dublin, T., 1826-1860, 1979.
Federal Election Commission, 1980, 1982.
Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research, 1788-1981.
Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research, 1788-1981.
Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research, 1789-1980.
Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research, 1789-1983.
Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research, 1790-1970.
Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research, 1850-1981.

7. LONGITUDINAL

Angrist, S., & Almquist, E., 1964-1975.
Atchley, R., 1975-1977.
Berger, A., 1970-1971.
Bibring, G., 1957-1962.
Brett, J., 1977-1979.
Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development at Duke University, 1968-1977.
Chester, N., 1977-1984.
Child Trends, Inc., 1976-1981.
Crandall, V. C., 1939-1967.

Davidoff, I., & Platt, M., 1957, 1979.
Davis, J., 1961-1964, 1968.
Duncan, G., & Morgan, J., 1968-1979.
Elias, M., 1981-1983.
Erickson, V. L., 1973-1977.
Foltz, D., 1980.
Fox, M., 1978-1980.
Furstenberg, F. F., 1979.
Ginzberg, E., & Yohalem, A., 1961-1974.
Gurin, G., 1962-1967.
Hoffman, L. W., 1974.
Horner, M. S., 1977.
Jennings, K. & Niemi, R., 1965-1973.
Kelly, E. L. , 1935-1955, 1981.
Kohlberg, L. L., 1955-1977.
Lowenthal, M. F., Thurnher, M., & Chiriboga, D., 1970-1977.
Lowman, J., 1963, 1973.
McClelland, D. C., 1978.
Mednick, M. T., 1981.
Murray, H. A., 1950-1962.
Nadelson, C., & Notman, M., 1978-1982.
Nadelson, C., & Notman, M., 1980-.
National Center for Education Statistics, 1972-1979.
Newberger, C., 1975-1981.
Parnes, H., 1966-.
Parsons, J., 1975-1978.
Ratliff, E. S., 1979.
Sears, R., Maccoby, E., & Levin, H., 1952.
Shapiro, E. R., 1978.
Shinn, M., 1973.
Snarey, J., Reimer, J., & Kohlberg, K., 1967-1978.
Spanier, G. B., 1977.
Stewart, A., 1960-1976.
Stewart, A., 1976-1978.
Stewart, A., 1977.
Tangri, S., 1967-1981.
Traupmann, J., 1979.
Weiss, R. S., & Parkes, C. M., 1966-1969.
White, R. W., 1938-1965.
Zeitlin, K., 1978.

8. CROSS-SECTIONAL

Baruch, G. K., & Barnett, R. C., 1980.
Birnbaum, J., 1970.
Bohen, H., 1979.
Crosby, F., 1979.
Duncan, G., & Morgan, J., 1968-1979.
Epstein, C. F., 1966, 1972, 1976.
Fox, G. L., 1978.
Goodman, N., 1974.
Gramick, J., 1979.
Gurin, G., Veroff, J., & Feld, S., 1957.
Harlan, A., 1976.

Harris, L. & Associates., 1972.
McClelland, D. C., 1961.
McClelland, D. C., 1961.
Miller, W. E., & Miller, A. H., 1948-.
National Center for Education Statistics, 1980-1982.
Neal, J. H., 1982.
Parnes, H., 1966-.
Payne, E., Notman, M., & Kravitz, A., 1971.
Sears, R., Maccoby, E., & Levin, H., 1952.
Solomon, B., 1928, 1944.
Stewart, A., 1976-1978.
Stone, P. J., 1965.
Taylor, S., 1970.
Trachtenberg, F. Z., 1974.
Trachtenberg, F. Z., 1975.
Traupmann, J., 1979.
U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, 1980.
Ullian, D., 1976.
Verba, S., DiNunzio, J., & Spaulding, C., 1984.
Veroff, J., Douvan, E., & Kulka, R., 1976.
Weiss, R. S., & Parkes, C. M., 1966-1969.
White, R. W., 1938-1965.
Zeitlin, K., 1978.
Zelnick, M., & Kantner, J., 1971, 1976.
Zuckerman, D. M., 1976.
Zuckerman, D. M., 1978.

9. REPLICATION

Davidoff, I., & Platt, M., 1957, 1979.
Hoffman, L., 1971.
Miller, W. E., & Miller, A. H., 1948-.
National Opinion Research Center, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978.
Romer, N., 1973.
Veroff, J., Douvan, E., & Kulka, R., 1976.

B. MEASURES USED

1. OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONNAIRE

Angrist, S., & Almquist, E., 1964-1975.
Bailey, S., & Burrell, B., 1979.
Barnett, R. C., 1963.
Birnbaum, J., 1970.
Burrell, B., 1973.
Davidoff, I., & Platt, M., 1957, 1979.
Davis, J., 1961-1964, 1968.
Douglas, W., 1961, 1963.
Elias, M., 1981-1983.
Erickson, V. L., 1973-1977.
Finn, A. N., 1984.
Fox, M., 1978-1980.

Franklin, D., 1974.
Ginzberg, E., & Yohalem, A., 1961-1974.
Gurin, G., 1962-1967.
Harlan, A., 1976.
Healey, D. E., 1978.
Hoffman, L., 1971.
Hoffman, L. W., 1974.
Horner, M. S., 1972.
Howe, F., Howard, S. & Strauss, M.J.B., 1980.
Johnson, M., 1977.
Kahn, D. G., 1975.
Kahn, J. R., 1984.
Kelly, E. L. , 1935-1955, 1981.
Kilson, M., 1977.
Markus, H., & Campbell, J., 1972.
McClellan, H., 1972.
McClelland, D. C., 1978.
Mednick, M. S., & Puryear, G. R., 1971.
Mednick, M. T., 1981.
Morse, C., 1972.
Murray, H. A., 1950-1962.
Nadelson, C., & Notman, M., 1980.
National Center for Education Statistics, 1972-1979.
Notman, M., & Nadelson, C., 1979.
Parnes, H., 1966-.
Parsons, J., 1975-1978.
Radcliffe College Class of 1947, 1980.
Ratliff, E. S., 1979.
Rice, V. G., 1980.
Ross, M. C., 1975.
Salt, P., 1981.
Shinn, M., 1973.
Solomon, B., 1928, 1944.
Stewart, A., 1960-1976.
Stewart, A., 1976-1978.
Stewart, A., 1977.
Stone, P. J., 1965.
Stoper, E., 1974.
Tangri, S., 1967-1981.
Thomas, J., 1984.
Verba, S., DiNunzio, J., & Spaulding, C., 1984.
Weissberg, C., 1975.
White, R. W., 1938-1965.
Winter, D. C., McClelland, D. C., & Stewart, A. J., 1974-1978.
Woman's Day Magazine, 1984.
Zeitlin, K., 1978.

2. CLOSED-ENDED QUESTIONNAIRE

Angrist, S., & Almquist, E., 1964-1975.
Atchley, R., 1975-1977.
Bachman, J. G., Johnson, L. D., & O'Malley, P. M., 1975-1980.
Bailey, S., & Burrell, B., 1979.
Barnes, B., & Endicott, J., 1980.

Barnett, R. C., 1963.
Barnett, R. C., & Baruch, G. K., 1981.
Baruch, G. K., 1969.
Bender, H. E., 1978-1979.
Berger, A., 1970-1971.
Birnbaum, J., 1970.
Bohen, H., 1979.
Brett, J., 1977-1979.
Burrell, B., 1973.
Catalyst, 1980.
Center for Women and Work, 1979.
Davidoff, I., & Platt, M., 1957, 1979.
Davis, J., 1961-1964, 1968.
Douglas, W., 1961, 1963.
Dublin, T., 1826-1860, 1979.
Elias, M., 1981-1983.
Federal Election Commission, 1980, 1982.
Finn, A. N., 1984.
Fleming, J., 1974.
Foltz, D., 1980.
Fox, M., 1978-1980.
Franklin, D., 1974.
Ginzberg, E., & Yohalem, A., 1961-1974.
Goodman, N., 1974.
Gurin, G., 1962-1967.
Harlan, A., 1976.
Harvard-Radcliffe Child Care Council. , 1979.
Healey, D. E., 1978.
Hoffman, L., 1971.
Hoffman, L. W., 1974.
Horner, M. S., 1972.
Horner, M. S., 1977.
Horst, L., 1980.
Howe, F., Howard, S. & Strauss, M.J.B., 1980.
Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research, 1790-1970.
Johnson, M., 1977.
Kahn, J. R., 1984.
Kelly, E. L. , 1935-1955, 1981.
Kohlberg, L. L., 1955-1977.
Lex, L., 1977.
Lipman-Blumen, J., 1968.
Lowman, J., 1963, 1973.
Markus, H., & Campbell, J., 1972.
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Barnes, B., 1980.
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Belle, D., 1981.
Bibring, G., 1957-1962.
Davidoff, I., & Platt, M., 1957, 1979.
Elias, M., 1981-1983.
Epstein, C. F., 1969.
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Flexman, N., 1979.
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Healey, D. E., 1978.
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Salt, P., 1981.
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Stewart, A., 1977.
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Ullian, D., 1976.
White, R. W., 1938-1965.

3. 101-300

Avery, D. M., 1979, 1981.
Barnett, R. C., 1963.
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Bender, H. E., 1978-1979.
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Finn, A. N., 1984.
Finney, R., 1979.
Fleming, J., 1974.
Franklin, D., 1974.
Furstenberg, F. F., 1979.
Gramick, J., 1979.
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Rice, V. G., 1980.
Sears, R. R., 1958.
Selman, R., 1979.
Shinn, M., 1973.
Simpson, G., 1978.
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Stead, B. A., & Mullins, T. W., 1976.
Tangri, S., 1967-1981.
Thomas, J., 1984.
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Weiss, R. S., & Parkes, C. M., 1966-1969.

4. 301-500

Brett, J., 1977-1979.
Burrell, B., 1973.
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Crosby, F., 1979.
Ginzberg, E., & Yohalem, A., 1961-1974.
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Stewart, A., 1960-1976.
Stoper, E., 1974.
Taylor, S., 1970.
Traupmann, J., 1979.
Winter, D. C., McClelland, D. C., & Stewart, A. J., 1974-1978.
Zuckerman, D. M., 1978.

5. 501-1000

Bohen, H., 1979.
Fox, G. L., 1978.
Goodman, N., 1974.

Harlan, A., 1976.
Howe, F., Howard, S. & Strauss, M.J.B., 1980.
Kahn, J. R., 1984.
Kelly, E. L. , 1935-1955, 1981.
Michelson, W., 1980.
Stewart, A., 1976-1978.
Trachtenberg, F. Z., 1974.
Zuckerman, D. M., 1976.

6. OVER 1000

Atchley, R., 1975-1977.
Bachman, J. G., Johnson, L. D., & O'Malley, P. M., 1975-1980.
Bailey, S., & Burrell, B., 1979.
Berger, A., 1970-1971.
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Shinn, M., 1973.
Shneidman, E., 1939-1950.
Shulik, R., 1978.
Snarey, J., Reimer, J., & Kohlberg, K., 1967-1978.
Spanier, G. B., 1977.
Stead, B. A., & Mullins, T. W., 1976.
Stewart, A., 1976-1978.
Stewart, A., 1977.
Stewart, A., 1979.
Stoltz, L. M., 1958.
Stone, P. J., 1965.
Stoper, E., 1974.
Taylor, S., 1970.
Thomas, J., 1984.
Trachtenberg, F. Z., 1974.
U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, 1980.
Ullian, D., 1976.
Verba, S., DiNunzio, J., & Spaulding, C., 1984.
Veroff, J., Douvan, E., & Kulka, R., 1976.
Weiss, R. S., & Parkes, C. M., 1966-1969.
White, R. W., 1938-1965.
Willcox, F., 1978.
Winter, D. C., McClelland, D. C., & Stewart, A. J., 1974-1978.
Wolman, R., & Taylor, K., 1978.
Zeitlin, K., 1978.
Zuckerman, D. M., 1976.
Zuckerman, D. M., 1978.
Zuckerman, D. M., 1981-.

D. SAMPLE AGE

1. 0-5 YEARS

Barnett, R. C., & Baruch, G. K., 1981.
Elias, M., 1981-1983.
Michelson, W., 1980.

Neal, J. H., 1982.
Sears, R. R., 1958.
Sears, R., Maccoby, E., & Levin, H., 1952.
Stewart, A., 1976-1978.

2. 6-12 YEARS

Barnett, R. C., & Baruch, G. K., 1981.
Child Trends, Inc., 1976-1981.
Dublin, T., 1826-1860, 1979.
Education Commission of the States, 1973-.
Kahn, J. R., 1984.
Michelson, W., 1980.
Neal, J. H., 1982.
Newberger, C., 1975-1981.
Selman, R., 1979.
Snarey, J., Reimer, J., & Kohlberg, K., 1967-1978.
Stewart, A., 1976-1978.
Ullian, D., 1976.

3. 13-17 YEARS

Bachman, J. G., Johnson, L. D., & O'Malley, P. M., 1975-1980.
Berger, A., 1970-1971.
Dublin, T., 1826-1860, 1979.
Education Commission of the States, 1973-.
Erickson, V. L., 1973-1977.
Fleming, J., 1974.
Fox, G. L., 1978.
Horner, M. S., 1977.
Jennings, K. & Niemi, R., 1965-1973.
Kahn, J. R., 1984.
Lowenthal, M. F., Thurnher, M., & Chiriboga, D., 1970-1977.
Lowman, J., 1963, 1973.
Michelson, W., 1980.
Mishler, E. G., & Waxler, N. E., 1965.
National Center for Education Statistics, 1972-1979.
National Center for Education Statistics, 1980-1982.
Neal, J. H., 1982.
Newberger, C., 1975-1981.
Ratliff, E. S., 1979.
Romer, N., 1973.
Ross, M. C., 1975.
Selman, R., 1979.
Shinn, M., 1973.
Snarey, J., Reimer, J., & Kohlberg, K., 1967-1978.
Stewart, A., 1976-1978.
Ullian, D., 1976.
Zelnick, M., & Kantner, J., 1971, 1976.

4. 18-22 YEARS

Angrist, S., & Almquist, E., 1964-1975.
Bachman, J. G., Johnson, L. D., & O'Malley, P. M., 1975-1980.

Barnett, R. C., 1963.
Baruch, G. K., 1969.
Belle, D., 1981.
Berger, A., 1970-1971.
Bibring, G., 1957-1962.
Crandall, V. C., 1939-1967.
Davis, J., 1961-1964, 1968.
Erickson, V. L., 1973-1977.
Finn, A. N., 1984.
Fleming, J., 1974.
Gurin, G., 1962-1967.
Hoffman, L., 1971.
Horner, M. S., 1965.
Horner, M. S., 1972.
Horst, L., 1980.
Kahn, D. G., 1975.
Kahn, J. R., 1984.
Mednick, M. S., & Puryear, G. R., 1971.
Mednick, M. T., 1981.
Mishler, E. G., & Waxler, N. E., 1965.
Murray, H. A., 1950-1962.
National Center for Education Statistics, 1972-1979.
National Center for Education Statistics, 1980-1982.
Parsons, J., 1975-1978.
Payne, E., Notman, M., & Kravitz, A., 1971.
Ratliff, E. S., 1979.
Rice, V. G., 1980.
Shapiro, E. R., 1978.
Snarey, J., Reimer, J., & Kohlberg, K., 1967-1978.
Stewart, A., 1960-1976.
Stewart, A., 1976-1978.
Stewart, A., 1979.
Tangri, S., 1967-1981.
Thomas, J., 1984.
Trachtenberg, F. Z., 1974.
Trachtenberg, F. Z., 1975.
Ullian, D., 1976.
Verba, S., DiNunzio, J., & Spaulding, C., 1984.
Weissberg, C., 1975.
White, R. W., 1938-1965.
Winter, D. C., McClelland, D. C., & Stewart, A. J., 1974-1978.
Zeitlin, K., 1978.
Zelnick, M., & Kantner, J., 1971, 1976.
Zuckerman, D. M., 1976.
Zuckerman, D. M., 1978.
Zuckerman, D. M., 1981-.

5. 23-29 YEARS

Angrist, S., & Almquist, E., 1964-1975.
Belle, D., 1981.
Bibring, G., 1957-1962.
Chester, N., 1977-1984.
Crandall, V. C., 1939-1967.

Davis, J., 1961-1964, 1968.
Education Commission of the States, 1973-.
Fox, M., 1978-1980.
Franklin, D., 1974.
Healey, D. E., 1978.
Hoffman, L. W., 1974.
Horst, L., 1980.
L'Hommedieu, T., 1984.
Lipman-Blumen, J., 1968.
Lowman, J., 1963, 1973.
Nadelson, C., & Notman, M., 1978-1982.
Nadelson, C., & Notman, M., 1980-.
National Center for Education Statistics, 1972-1979.
Notman, M., & Nadelson, C., 1979.
Payne, E., Notman, M., & Kravitz, A., 1971.
Salt, P., 1981.
Sears, R., Maccoby, E., & Levin, H., 1952.
Shapiro, E. R., 1978.
Snarey, J., Reimer, J., & Kohlberg, K., 1967-1978.
Stewart, A., 1976-1978.
Stewart, A., 1977.
Tangri, S., 1967-1981.
Thomas, J., 1984.
Weiss, R. S., & Parkes, C. M., 1966-1969.
Weissberg, C., 1975.
White, R. W., 1938-1965.
Willcox, F., 1978.
Wilton, N., 1978.
Zeitlin, K., 1978.

6. 30-39 YEARS

Avery, D. M., 1979, 1981.
Baruch, G. K., & Barnett, R. C., 1980.
Belle, D., 1981.
Bibring, G., 1957-1962.
Chester, N., 1977-1984.
Foltz, D., 1980.
Fox, M., 1978-1980.
Franklin, D., 1974.
Goodman, N., 1974.
Healey, D. E., 1978.
L'Hommedieu, T., 1984.
Markus, H., & Campbell, J., 1972.
McClelland, D. C., 1978.
Morse, C., 1972.
Nadelson, C., & Notman, M., 1978-1982.
Nadelson, C., & Notman, M., 1980-.
Notman, M., & Nadelson, C., 1979.
Payne, E., Notman, M., & Kravitz, A., 1971.
Salt, P., 1981.
Sears, R., Maccoby, E., & Levin, H., 1952.
Shapiro, E. R., 1978.
Stewart, A., 1960-1976.

Weiss, R. S., & Parkes, C. M., 1966-1969.
White, R. W., 1938-1965.
Willcox, F., 1978.
Wilton, N., 1978.

7. 40-49 YEARS

Avery, D. M., 1979, 1981.
Baruch, G. K., & Barnett, R. C., 1980.
Belle, D., 1981.
Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development at Duke University, 1968-1977.
Davidoff, I., & Platt, M., 1957, 1979.
Franklin, D., 1974.
Goodman, N., 1974.
Markus, H., & Campbell, J., 1972.
Payne, E., Notman, M., & Kravitz, A., 1971.
Salt, P., 1981.
Weiss, R. S., & Parkes, C. M., 1966-1969.
White, R. W., 1938-1965.
Willcox, F., 1978.

8. 50-59 YEARS

Atchley, R., 1975-1977.
Avery, D. M., 1979, 1981.
Baruch, G. K., & Barnett, R. C., 1980.
Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development at Duke University, 1968-1977.
Davidoff, I., & Platt, M., 1957, 1979.
Goodman, N., 1974.
Lopata, H., 1968.
Radcliffe College Class of 1947, 1980.
Salt, P., 1981.
Traupmann, J., 1979.

9. OVER 60

Atchley, R., 1975-1977.
Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development at Duke University, 1968-1977.
Davidoff, I., & Platt, M., 1957, 1979.
Lopata, H., 1968.
Murray Research Center and Schlesinger Library, 1980.
Shulik, R., 1978.
Traupmann, J., 1979.

10. ADULTS, MIXED AGE

Bailey, S., & Burrell, B., 1979.
Barnes, B., 1980.
Barnes, B., & Endicott, J., 1980.
Barnett, R. C., & Baruch, G. K., 1981.
Bender, H. E., 1978-1979.

Birnbaum, J., 1970.
Bohen, H., 1979.
Brett, J., 1977-1979.
Burrell, B., 1973.
Campbell, A., Converse, P., & Rodgers, W., 1971.
Catalyst, 1980.
Center for Women and Work, 1979.
Child Trends, Inc., 1976-1981.
Community Council, Inc., 1983.
Crosby, F., 1979.
Douglas, W., 1961, 1963.
Dublin, T., 1826-1860, 1979.
Duncan, G., & Morgan, J., 1968-1979.
Elias, M., 1981-1983.
Epstein, C. F., 1966, 1972, 1976.
Epstein, C. F., 1969.
Finn, A. N., 1984.
Finney, R., 1979.
Flexman, N., 1979.
Fox, G. L., 1978.
Furstenberg, F. F., 1979.
Ginzberg, E., & Yohalem, A., 1961-1974.
Gramick, J., 1979.
Gurin, G., Veroff, J., & Feld, S., 1957.
Harlan, A., 1976.
Harris, L. & Associates., 1972.
Harvard-Radcliffe Child Care Council. , 1979.
Heins, M., 1975.
Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research, 1788-1981.
Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research, 1788-1981.
Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research, 1789-1980.
Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research, 1789-1983.
Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research, 1790-1970.
Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research, 1850-1981.
Jennings, K. & Niemi, R., 1965-1973.
Johnson, M., 1977.
Kahn, J. R., 1984.
Kelly, E. L. , 1935-1955, 1981.
Kilson, M., 1977.
Kohlberg, L. L., 1955-1977.
Lex, L., 1977.
Lopata, H., 1974.
Lowenthal, M. F., Thurnher, M., & Chiriboga, D., 1970-1977.
Market Opinion Research, 1975.
Mason, K., & Mason, W., 1974.
McClellan, H., 1972.
McClelland, D. C., 1961.
Michelson, W., 1980.

Miller, W. E., & Miller, A. H., 1948-.
Miller, W., Douvan, E., Crotty, W. J., & Kirkpatrick, J., 1972.
Mishler, E. G., & Waxler, N. E., 1965.
Nadelson, C., & Notman, M., 1980.
National Opinion Research Center, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978.
Newberger, C., 1975-1981
Paige, K. E., 1974.
Parnes, H., 1966-.
Quinn, R. P., Mangione, T., & Seashore, S., 1973.
Quinn, R. P., Seashore, S., & Mangione, T., 1970.
Ridley, J. C., 1941.
Roberts, E., Population Education, Inc., 1977.
Roper Organization, 1974.
Roper Organization, 1980.
Sears, R. R., 1958.
Shneidman, E., 1939-1950.
Simpson, G., 1978.
Smith, M., 1983.
Solomon, B., 1928, 1944.
Spanier, G. B., 1977.
Stead, B. A., & Mullins, T. W., 1976.
Stoltz, L. M., 1958.
Stone, P. J., 1965.
Stoper, E., 1974.
Taylor, S., 1970.
U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, 1980.
Verba, S., DiNunzio, J., & Spaulding, C., 1984.
Veroff, J., Douvan, E., & Kulka, R., 1976.
Wolman, R., & Taylor, K., 1978.
Woman's Day Magazine, 1984.
Zuckerman, D. M., 1976.
Zuckerman, D. M., 1978.

E. SAMPLE SOCIO-ECONOMIC LEVEL

1. UPPER CLASS

(none)

2. UPPER MIDDLE CLASS

Angrist, S., & Almquist, E., 1964-1975.
Atchley, R., 1975-1977.
Avery, D. M., 1979, 1981.
Bailey, S., & Burrell, B., 1979.
Barnes, B., 1980.
Barnes, B., & Endicott, J., 1980.
Barnett, R. C., 1963.
Baruch, G. K., 1969.
Bender, H. E., 1978-1979.
Bibring, G., 1957-1962.
Birnbaum, J., 1970.

Bohen, H., 1979.
Brett, J., 1977-1979.
Burrell, B., 1973.
Catalyst, 1980.
Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development at Duke University, 1968-1977.
Chester, N., 1977-1984.
Davidoff, I., & Platt, M., 1957, 1979.
Elias, M., 1981-1983.
Epstein, C. F., 1966, 1972, 1976.
Epstein, C. F., 1969.
Flexman, N., 1979.
Foltz, D., 1980.
Fox, M., 1978-1980.
Franklin, D., 1974.
Ginzberg, E., & Yohalem, A., 1961-1974.
Goodman, N., 1974.
Gramick, J., 1979.
Harlan, A., 1976.
Healey, D. E., 1978.
Heins, M., 1975.
Kohlberg, L. L., 1955-1977.
Lipman-Blumen, J., 1968.
Markus, H., & Campbell, J., 1972.
McClelland, D. C., 1961.
McClelland, D. C., 1978.
Murray Research Center and Schlesinger Library, 1980.
Nadelson, C., & Notman, M., 1980.
Newberger, C., 1975-1981.
Ratliff, E. S., 1979.
Romer, N., 1973.
Ross, M. C., 1975.
Salt, P., 1981.
Sears, R. R., 1958.
Sears, R., Maccoby, E., & Levin, H., 1952.
Shapiro, E. R., 1978.
Simpson, G., 1978.
Smith, M., 1983.
Stead, B. A., & Mullins, T. W., 1976.
Taylor, S., 1970.
U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, 1980.
Verba, S., DiNunzio, J., & Spaulding, C., 1984.
Willcox, F., 1978.

3. MIDDLE CLASS

Angrist, S., & Almquist, E., 1964-1975.
Atchley, R., 1975-1977.
Avery, D. M., 1979, 1981.
Bailey, S., & Burrell, B., 1979.
Barnett, R. C., 1963.
Barnett, R. C., & Baruch, G. K., 1981.
Bibring, G., 1957-1962.
Bohen, H., 1979.

Brett, J., 1977-1979.
Burrell, B., 1973.
Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development at Duke University, 1968-1977.
Chester, N., 1977-1984.
Davidoff, I., & Platt, M., 1957, 1979.
Finney, R., 1979.
Fleming, J., 1974.
Flexman, N., 1979.
Foltz, D., 1980.
Fox, M., 1978-1980.
Franklin, D., 1974.
Furstenberg, F. F., 1979.
Gramick, J., 1979.
Harlan, A., 1976.
Healey, D. E., 1978.
Kohlberg, L. L., 1955-1977.
L'Hommedieu, T., 1984.
Lipman-Blumen, J., 1968.
Lowenthal, M. F., Thurnher, M., & Chiriboga, D., 1970-1977.
Markus, H., & Campbell, J., 1972.
McClelland, D. C., 1978.
Murray Research Center and Schlesinger Library, 1980.
Newberger, C., 1975-1981.
Ratliff, E. S., 1979.
Romer, N., 1973.
Salt, P., 1981.
Sears, R. R., 1958.
Sears, R., Maccoby, E., & Levin, H., 1952.
Selman, R., 1979.
Shapiro, E. R., 1978.
Simpson, G., 1978.
Spanier, G. B., 1977.
Stewart, A., 1976-1978.
U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, 1980.
Weissberg, C., 1975.
Wilton, N., 1978.

4. WORKING CLASS

Atchley, R., 1975-1977.
Bibring, G., 1957-1962.
Dublin, T., 1826-1860, 1979.
Fleming, J., 1974.
Furstenberg, F. F., 1979.
Kohlberg, L. L., 1955-1977.
L'Hommedieu, T., 1984.
Lowenthal, M. F., Thurnher, M., & Chiriboga, D., 1970-1977.
Lowman, J., 1963, 1973.
McClelland, D. C., 1978.
Newberger, C., 1975-1981.
Sears, R., Maccoby, E., & Levin, H., 1952.
Selman, R., 1979.
Shapiro, E. R., 1978.

Spanier, G. B., 1977.
Stewart, A., 1976-1978.
U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, 1980.
Weiss, R. S., & Parkes, C. M., 1966-1969.

5. POVERTY CLASS

Belle, D., 1981.
Furstenberg, F. F., 1979.
Lowman, J., 1963, 1973.
Spanier, G. B., 1977.

6. UNEMPLOYED

(none)

7. NOT IN LABOR FORCE

Atchley, R., 1975-1977.
Bibring, G., 1957-1962.
Birnbaum, J., 1970.
Burrell, B., 1973.
Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development at Duke University, 1968-1977.
Davidoff, I., & Platt, M., 1957, 1979.
Elias, M., 1981-1983.
Foltz, D., 1980.
Furstenberg, F. F., 1979.
Gurin, G., 1962-1967.
Hoffman, L., 1971.
Hoffman, L. W., 1974.
Horner, M. S., 1965.
Horner, M. S., 1972.
Horner, M. S., 1977.
Horst, L., 1980.
Kahn, D. G., 1975.
Lowenthal, M. F., Thurnher, M., & Chiriboga, D., 1970-1977.
Lowman, J., 1963, 1973.
McClellan, H., 1972.
Mednick, M. S., & Puryear, G. R., 1971.
Mednick, M. T., 1981.
Murray, H. A., 1950-1962.
Nadelson, C., & Notman, M., 1978-1982.
Nadelson, C., & Notman, M., 1980-.
National Center for Education Statistics, 1980-1982.
Neal, J. H., 1982.
Newberger, C., 1975-1981.
Notman, M., & Nadelson, C., 1979.
Parsons, J., 1975-1978.
Ratliff, E. S., 1979.
Rice, V. G., 1980.
Sears, R. R., 1958.
Shulik, R., 1978.
Smith, M., 1983.

Spanier, G. B., 1977.
Stewart, A., 1976-1978.
Stewart, A., 1979.
Thomas, J., 1984.
Trachtenberg, F. Z., 1975.
Ullian, D., 1976.
Verba, S., DiNunzio, J., & Spaulding, C., 1984.
White, R. W., 1938-1965.
Winter, D. C., McClelland, D. C., & Stewart, A. J., 1974-1978.
Zuckerman, D. M., 1976.

8. HETEROGENEOUS CLASS

Baruch, G. K., & Barnett, R. C., 1980.
Center for Women and Work, 1979.
Child Trends, Inc., 1976-1981.
Community Council, Inc., 1983.
Crandall, V. C., 1939-1967.
Crosby, F., 1979.
Duncan, G., & Morgan, J., 1968-1979.
Education Commission of the States, 1973-.
Erickson, V. L., 1973-1977.
Fox, G. L., 1978.
Gurin, G., Veroff, J., & Feld, S., 1957.
Harris, L. & Associates., 1972.
Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research, 1788-1981.
Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research, 1788-1981.
Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research, 1790-1970.
Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research, 1850-1981.
Jennings, K. & Niemi, R., 1965-1973.
Michelson, W., 1980.
Miller, W. E., & Miller, A. H., 1948-.
National Center for Education Statistics, 1972-1979.
National Opinion Research Center, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978.
Parnes, H., 1966-.
Payne, E., Notman, M., & Kravitz, A., 1971.
Roberts, E., Population Education, Inc., 1977.
Roper Organization, 1974.
Roper Organization, 1980.
Solomon, B., 1928, 1944.
Stewart, A., 1977.
Stoltz, L. M., 1958.
Stone, P. J., 1965.
Veroff, J., Douvan, E., & Kulka, R., 1976.
Wolman, R., & Taylor, K., 1978.
Zelnick, M., & Kantner, J., 1971, 1976.
Zuckerman, D. M., 1981-.

9. SES UNKNOWN:

Bachman, J. G., Johnson, L. D., & O'Malley, P. M., 1975-1980.
Berger, A., 1970-1971.
Campbell, A., Converse, P., & Rodgers, W., 1971.
Finn, A. N., 1984.
Harvard-Radcliffe Child Care Council. , 1979.
Kilson, M., 1977.
Morse, C., 1972.
Shinn, M., 1973.
Stewart, A., 1960-1976.
Stoper, E., 1974.
Tangri, S., 1967-1981.
Trachtenberg, F. Z., 1974.
Traupmann, J., 1979.
Weiss, R. S., & Parkes, C. M., 1966-1969.
White, R. W., 1938-1965.
Zeitlin, K., 1978.
Zuckerman, D. M., 1978.

10. SES UNKNOWN:

Davis, J., 1961-1964, 1968.
Douglas, W., 1961, 1963.
Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research, 1789-1980.
Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research, 1789-1983.
Johnson, M., 1977.
Kahn, J. R., 1984.
Kelly, E. L. , 1935-1955, 1981.
Lex, L., 1977.
Lopata, H., 1968.
Lopata, H., 1974.
Market Opinion Research, 1975.
Mason, K., & Mason, W., 1974.
Miller, W., Douvan, E., Crotty, W. J., & Kirkpatrick, J., 1972.
Mishler, E. G., & Waxler, N. E., 1965.
Notman, M., & Nadelson, C., 1979.
Paige, K. E., 1974.
Quinn, R. P., Mangione, T., & Seashore, S., 1973.
Quinn, R. P., Seashore, S., & Mangione, T., 1970.
Radcliffe College Class of 1947, 1980.
Ridley, J. C., 1941.
Shneidman, E., 1939-1950.
Snarey, J., Reimer, J., & Kohlberg, K., 1967-1978.
Woman's Day Magazine, 1984.

F. SAMPLE RACE/ETHNICITY

1. BLACK

Avery, D. M., 1979, 1981.

Belle, D., 1981.
Center for Women and Work, 1979.
Epstein, C. F., 1969.
Fleming, J., 1974.
Fox, G. L., 1978.
Gramick, J., 1979.
Lopata, H., 1968.
Lowman, J., 1963, 1973.
Mason, K., & Mason, W., 1974.
Mednick, M. S., & Puryear, G. R., 1971.
Mednick, M. T., 1981.
Murray Research Center and Schlesinger Library, 1980.
Nadelson, C., & Notman, M., 1980-.
Newberger, C., 1975-1981.
Payne, E., Notman, M., & Kravitz, A., 1971.
Simpson, G., 1978.
U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, 1980.
Weiss, R. S., & Parkes, C. M., 1966-1969.
Wolman, R., & Taylor, K., 1978.
Zuckerman, D. M., 1976.
Zuckerman, D. M., 1981-.

2. WHITE

Avery, D. M., 1979, 1981.
Barnett, R. C., & Baruch, G. K., 1981.
Baruch, G. K., 1969.
Baruch, G. K., & Barnett, R. C., 1980.
Belle, D., 1981.
Bender, H. E., 1978-1979.
Bibring, G., 1957-1962.
Bohen, H., 1979.
Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development at Duke University, 1968-1977.
Center for Women and Work, 1979.
Chester, N., 1977-1984.
Elias, M., 1981-1983.
Finney, R., 1979.
Flexman, N., 1979.
Fox, G. L., 1978.
Fox, M., 1978-1980.
Furstenberg, F. F., 1979.
Gramick, J., 1979.
Healey, D. E., 1978.
Hoffman, L., 1971.
Hoffman, L. W., 1974.
Horner, M. S., 1965.
Horner, M. S., 1977.
Jennings, K. & Niemi, R., 1965-1973.
Johnson, M., 1977.
Kahn, J. R., 1984.
Kohlberg, L. L., 1955-1977.
L'Hommedieu, T., 1984.
Lipman-Blumen, J., 1968.

Lopata, H., 1968.
Lowenthal, M. F., Thurnher, M., & Chiriboga, D., 1970-1977.
Lowman, J., 1963, 1973.
Mason, K., & Mason, W., 1974.
Mednick, M. S., & Puryear, G. R., 1971.
Mednick, M. T., 1981.
Mishler, E. G., & Waxler, N. E., 1965.
Morse, C., 1972.
Murray Research Center and Schlesinger Library, 1980.
Murray, H. A., 1950-1962.
Nadelson, C., & Notman, M., 1978-1982.
Nadelson, C., & Notman, M., 1980-.
Neal, J. H., 1982.
Newberger, C., 1975-1981.
Paige, K. E., 1974.
Parsons, J., 1975-1978.
Radcliffe College Class of 1947, 1980.
Ratliff, E. S., 1979.
Ridley, J. C., 1941.
Romer, N., 1973.
Ross, M. C., 1975.
Selman, R., 1979.
Smith, M., 1983.
Spanier, G. B., 1977.
Stewart, A., 1976-1978.
Stewart, A., 1979.
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Gramick, J., 1979.
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Community Council, Inc., 1983.
Finney, R., 1979.
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9. ATTITUDE TOWARDS MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

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D. OTHER SOCIAL VARIABLES

1. SOCIAL NETWORKS

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3. SUPPORT SYSTEMS

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5. SOCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL POLICY

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Burrell, B., 1973.
Crosby, F., 1979.
Davidoff, I., & Platt, M., 1957, 1979.
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Epstein, C. F., 1966, 1972, 1976.
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Finney, R., 1979.
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White, R. W., 1938-1965.
Willcox, F., 1978.
Zeitlin, K., 1978.

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Bibring, G., 1957-1962.
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Healey, D. E., 1978.
Kelly, E. L. , 1935-1955, 1981.
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Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development at Duke University, 1968-1977.
Child Trends, Inc., 1976-1981.
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Davidoff, I., & Platt, M., 1957, 1979.
Elias, M., 1981-1983.
Fleming, J., 1974.
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Furstenberg, F. F., 1979.
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Kelly, E. L. , 1935-1955, 1981.
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Bibring, G., 1957-1962.
Elias, M., 1981-1983.
Foltz, D., 1980.
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Hoffman, L. W., 1974.
Kahn, J. R., 1984.
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Davidoff, I., & Platt, M., 1957, 1979.
Davis, J., 1961-1964, 1968.
Elias, M., 1981-1983.
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Fox, M., 1978-1980.
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Davidoff, I., & Platt, M., 1957, 1979.
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Shulik, R., 1978.
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Douglas, W., 1961, 1963.
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Horner, M. S., 1965.
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Johnson, M., 1977.
Kahn, D. G., 1975.
Kilson, M., 1977.
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Lowman, J., 1963, 1973.
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Traupmann, J., 1979.
Ullian, D., 1976.
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White, R. W., 1938-1965.
Wilton, N., 1978.
Winter, D. C., McClelland, D. C., & Stewart, A. J., 1974-1978.
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